Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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HAWAII SHOWS NO MERCY

Two Americans Have Been Sentenced to Death.

AN ENGLISHMAN ALSO MUST DIE

Another American Given Life Imprisonment and $5,000 Fine—All Were Tried as Revolutionists.

MINISTER WILLIS TO DEMAND DELAY

Prompt Orders Sent by This Government—Senator Morgan Alone in the Senate Upheld Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President to-day sent to Congress the latest telegram from Minister Willis and Secretary Gresham's instructions in reply, sent immediately, showing a more serious condition of affairs than reported in the press dispatches.

The dispatches are as follows:

Honolulu, Jan. 30, 1895.
(San Francisco, Feb. 6, 1895.)

Revolt over 9th. Casualties, Government one, royalist, two. Court-martial convened 17th has tried thirty-eight cases. Two hundred more to be tried, and daily arrests. Gulick, former Minister, and Seward, Minister, Major in Federal Army, both Americans, and Rickard, Englishman, sentenced to death; all heretofore prominent in politics. T. B. Walker, formerly in the United States Army, imprisonment for life and $5,000 fine. Other sentences not disclosed, but will probably be death. Requested copies of record for our Government to determine its duty before final sentence, but no answer yet. Bitter feeling and threats of mob violence, which arrival of Philadelphia yesterday may prevent.

Liliuokalani made prisoner 16th; on 24th relinquished all claims and swore allegiance to republic, imploring clemency for Hawaiians. Government replies to Liliuokalani: "This document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability" for complicity in late conspiracy. Denies that she had any rights since Jan. 14, 1893, when she attempted new Constitution. Fully appreciates her call to disaffected to recognize republic, and will give full consideration to her unselfish appeal for clemency for participants. ALBERT S. WILLIS.

Department of State,
Washington, Feb. 7, 1895.

Cooper, United States Dispatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.:

Forward following by first steamer to A. S. Willis, United States Minister, Honolulu: If American citizens were condemned to death by a military tribunal, not for actual participation in reported revolution, but for complicity only, or if condemned to death by such a tribunal for actual participation, but not after open fair trial, with opportunity for defense, demand delay of execution, and in either case report to your Government evidence relied on to support death sentence. GRESHAM.

The dispatches were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, after Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) had said that the tragic results therein foreshadowed showed the imperative necessity of a cable to Hawaii, and Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) had expressed the hope that the United States would take prompt steps to prevent executions that would shock the civilized world.

Hawaii's Course Denounced.

The Senate will vote to-morrow afternoon on the proposition to appropriate $500,000 toward the construction and maintenance of a Hawaiian cable. The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, to which the proposition is an amendment, will then be disposed of. This action was decided on to-day and is a source of great friction to the friends of the proposed cable. The debate to-day on the cable amendment was interesting in that it proceeded along the lines of reason rather than partisanship. The message of the President concerning the condemning to death of Americans by the Hawaiian Government drew from Republican Senators expressions of satisfaction with the President's course, Mr. Morgan being the only speaker who commended the action of the Hawaiian Government. Pearl Harbor again played a part in the debate, Mr. Morgan joining the Republicans in the cry that, unless the United States Government shall soon take possession of that harbor, Great Britain will possess it.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) was on the floor when the dispatches were received. When he was allowed to resume, he declared himself opposed to the annexation of any country wherein the preponderating element of the population was ignorant and unfitted for citizenship. As to the telegraph cable, that was a matter to be solved on commercial grounds. He intended to vote for the pending amendment.

"The message from the President," he continued, "shows a deplorable condition of things in Hawaii. I do not believe that these sentences have been imposed with the view of their being carried out. The Government of the Hawaiian Islands must be built on something more solid than sand stained with blood. But it is better to be cautious, especially where human life is involved; and for that reason, while we have no power to dictate to a foreign Government, I would favor such an expression, even on the assumption that none of the condemned persons is an American. But if any of them are American citizens, and if it be true that they were tried and found guilty by a military tribunal, I would certainly conceive it to be our duty to interfere."

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) favored the amendment. He would have the cable extended to Samoa, Australia, China, and Japan.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) advocated the adoption of the amendment and said that England was ready not only to make a reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, but also to wrest the trade of those islands from the United States.

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, considered a cable to Hawaii at the present time as a matter of vital importance to the people of the United States. Mr. Morgan referred in a complimentary manner to Capt. Mahan's book lauding Great Britain for her commercial policy, and in that connection he referred in a tone of sarcastic pleasantry to President Cleveland's message to-day felicitating this country that England would lend to the United States Government a large part of sixty millions at 4 per cent. interest. It was not the configuration of the British Islands, Mr. Morgan said, that had enabled her to do that. It was her commercial power, sustained and protected by her navy. He wanted this telegraph cable to Hawaii, he said, as a point for focalizing the United States Navy in the Pacific Ocean, which was going to be of much greater interest and importance to the United States than the Atlantic Ocean.

Coming to the question of Pearl Harbor as a naval station for the United States, Mr. Morgan told how the provision as to Pearl Harbor was put in the reciprocity treaty. "It is there now," he said, "and it will be there forever, until Hawaii and some greater power than the United States shall abolish it. And Great Britain proposes to do that. Can you not see, when she stipulated with Hawaii, and when the President of the United States advises us to consent to it, that that is what Great Britain means when she speaks of having 'a convenient landing place near Honolulu' for the cable? * * * I would rather see every rule of the Senate broken to pieces than not see this amendment agreed to."

In the course of further remarks and in reference to the death sentences imposed on revolutionists in Hawaii, Mr. Morgan imagined the case of an uprising in Dublin in which as distinguished a man as Mr. Carter was killed, or an attempt on the part of Mr. Kolb of Alabama, to overthrow the State Government there, and he asked whether in such a case the Government of the United States would interfere. The cases, he said, were parallel, and he should have more respect for the Government of Hawaii if it hanged traitors than if it weakly declined to do so on the interference of any other Government. In the latter case it would be better for the Hawaiian Government to give up the business and hand back the Government to Queen Liliuokalani, to the great gratification of a number of her American admirers. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) said that while heartily in sympathy with the general tenor of Senator Morgan's great speech, he rose to protest against palliating the conduct of the Hawaiian Government in its haste to condemn certain citizens to death. He did not think that the Hawaiian Government ought to do any such thing.

Mr. Morgan said he had not a word of advice to give to Hawaii on its own business.

Mr. Hawley said that he had a personal interest in the matter, as one of the condemned men was a constituent of his and had formerly served under him in the army, Major Seward.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) said that he also protested earnestly against what he thought the bad advice to the present Government of Hawaii contained in Mr. Morgan's speech. He should think the execution of any of those condemned men deplorable, not only for its effect in the islands, but for its effect on public sentiment in this country. He recalled the magnanimity of the American Government during and after the great civil war, and said that the execution of revolutionists in Hawaii would be following the methods of Mexico, Central America, and South America. The result of it would be to turn awry what was now the almost universal sentiment of the American people in favor of the existing Government in Hawaii.

Remarks in approval of the views expressed by Senators Hawley and Hale were made by Senators Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) and Call, (Dem., Fla.)

Given a Partisan Turn.

The Speaker laid before the House the correspondence relating to the Hawaiian revolt, and it was read. At its conclusion the Speaker stated that it would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and printed.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) asked if it would be in order to move to refer the correspondence to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He was moved to make the inquiry, he said, in view of the fact that the correspondence demonstrated a striking change in public policy respecting the matter of Governmental protection to citizens since Jan. 19, when the instructions to Admiral Beardslee respecting his actions at Honolulu were issued. In those instructions, he said, it was stated that no citizen could claim the protection of his Government who engaged in a contest to overthrow or maintain the Government of the country in which he might be living. Now, the President of the United States demanded a stay of execution of sentence imposed against two of its citizens, without even interposing a request for information.

Mr. Boutelle was interrupted by Mr. McCreary and several Democratic members, who demanded the regular order.

Mr. Boutelle said that if the gentlemen would only keep calm they would doubtless pull through alive, adding, "The Speaker and I are are amply able to determine the pertinency of my question. I am willing to trust him, if you are not. [Laughter.] Is my motion in order?"

The Speaker—I think not. The correspondence will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and be printed.

With this Mr. Boutelle seemed content.

DEATH OF AN ALLEGED PRINCESS

She Lived in Hawaii and Was Said to be a Cousin of the Infanta of Spain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—According to private advices received by the steamer Australia, Mary Regina Holi, reported to have been a full cousin to the Infanta of Spain, died Jan. 25, in a Hawaiian village called Koolauloa. She was, it is claimed, the daughter of Marie Regina, who, it is alleged by those who know, married Ping Lee Chang, brother of an ex-Emperor of China.

A number of passengers who arrived by the Australia were questioned regarding the Princess's death, but none knew of it. The officers of the Australia and others who are acquainted in the islands, however, remembered that such a person lived at Koolauloa.

B. B. Holi, who was the husband of the woman, is a half-caste Hawaiian, who owns a large plantation and is considered wealthy. He says he was married to the Princess in 1867. He at one time, it is alleged, said that the royal family of Spain had refused to recognize his wife on account of her marriage to a Chinese nobleman.

Gov. Morton's Dancing Party.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Gov. and Mrs. Morton gave their first dancing party at the Executive Mansion to-night. While there were a few New-Yorkers present, a large number of those who had intended to come up for the dance were detained on account of the storm.

Mrs. Wagner's Story Untrue.

WEST POINT, Feb. 8.—The story told by Mrs. Matilda Wagner, who was arrested in New-York yesterday, that she had a son who was a cadet in the Military Academy, is not true. There is no cadet named Wagner in the academy.

Artist Pennington Rents a Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 8.—Harper Pennington of New-York rented to-day the cottage of William McCarthy Little, on Everett Place, for next season. Pennington is a well-known artist, and spent last season here.

Still Balloting for Senator.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 8.—There was no change in the balloting for United States Senator to-day.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 8.—The fifteenth Senatorial ballot was taken to-day without result.

BONDS TO FURNISH GOLD

The President Informs Congress of His Arrangements.

TO ADD $65,000,000 TO THE RESERVE

Negotiations Perfected for the Sale of $62,400,000 Thirty-Year Coin Bonds at 4 Per Cent.

A CHANCE GIVEN CONGRESS FOR ACTION

Right Reserved, for Ten Days, to Substitute 3 1-2 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, if Congress So Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—President Cleveland has used the power in his hands to protect the gold reserve. In a message sent to Congress to-day, he states that he has made arrangements to issue thirty-year bonds, payable in coin, with 4 per cent. interest, to almost $62,400,000. These, under arrangements already made with responsible parties, will bring a little over $65,000,000 in gold into the Treasury. The premium will bring the interest charges down to 3¾ per cent. One-half, at least, of the gold is to be furnished from abroad.

In making this arrangement, the Government has reserved to issue, instead of the bonds mentioned above, 3 per cent. gold bonds, if Congress, within ten days, should authorize such an issue.

The message is as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States:

"Since my recent communication to the Congress calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting legislation which I deemed essential to our national welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued.

"As a precaution, therefore, against the failure of timely legislative aid through Congressional action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage, in default of better means, such executive authority as may, without additional legislation, be exercised for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our Treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve.

In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation is so unpromising, with the omission thus far on the part of Congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, as to enjoin immediate Executive action with the facilities now at hand.

Therefore, in pursuance of Section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes, the details of the arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking, whereby bonds of the United States, authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to the amount of a little less than $62,400,000, are to be issued, for the purchase of gold coin amounting to a sum slightly in excess of $65,000,000, to be delivered to the Treasury of the United States, which sum, added to the gold now held in our reserve, will so restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than $100,000,000. Such a premium is to be allowed to the Government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at 3⅝ per cent. per annum. At least one-half of the gold to be obtained is to be supplied from abroad, which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction.

The privilege is especially reserved to the Government to substitute, at par, within ten days from this date, in lieu of the 4 per cent. coin bonds, other bonds, in terms payable in gold and bearing only 3 per cent. interest, if the issue of the same should in the meantime be authorized by the Congress.

The arrangement thus completed, which, after careful inquiry, appears in present circumstances, and considering all the objects desired, to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors between bonds made payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold in favor of the latter, as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded, the annual saving in interest to the Government, if 3 per cent. gold bonds should be substituted for 4 per cent. coin bonds under the privilege reserved, would be $539,159, amounting in thirty years, or at the maturity of the coin bonds, to $16,174,770.

Of course, there should never be a doubt in any quarter as to the redemption in gold of the bonds of the Government which are made payable in coin. Therefore, the discrimination, in the judgment of investors, between our bond obligations payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold, is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that, whatever may be our views on the subject, the sentiments or preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are not subject to our dictation.

I have only to add that, in my opinion, the transaction herein detailed for the information of the Congress promises better results than the efforts previously made in the direction of effectually adding to our gold reserve through the sale of bonds; and I believe it will tend, as far as such action can in present circumstances, to meet the determination expressed in the law repealing the silver-purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, and that, in the language of such repealing act, the arrangement made will aid our efforts to "insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 8, 1895.

In the Senate, the message, on motion of Mr. Gorman, was referred to the Finance Committee. In the House, the Speaker sent it to the Committee on Ways and Means, of which Mr. Wilson of West Virginia is Chairman. Mr. Wilson will call his committee together at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to consider it.

CONGRESS NOT ACQUIESCENT.

Not Probable that It Will Authorize a Gold-Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Promptly upon the failure of Congress to grant him the authority he had asked to sell low-rate

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BIG BLAZE IN JERSEY CITY

Started Near Midnight, and Firemen Had to Labor to Extinguish It—Loss of About $50,000 the Result.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 8.—Matthieson & Welcher's cooperage shop, Grove and Thirteenth Streets, was destroyed by fire to-night.

The blaze was discovered at 11:32, and the firemen found that they had to consider many obstacles when they started to fight the fire. They put streams everywhere, but for hours they fought and accomplished little or nothing.

The total loss, the insurance agents say, will be about $50,000.

FLAMES IN A FLAT HOUSE.

Two Occupants, One Ninety Years Old, Carried Out by Firemen.

Fire was discovered in the unoccupied flat on the third floor of 122 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, shortly after 8 o'clock last night.

The building is one of a row owned by N. T. Sprague, President of the Sprague National Bank.

The flames ran up the air-shaft, eating their way through the upper floors and the roof.

Three alarms were sent out, and the firemen confined the fire to the one building. James A. Reddy, who had an ice cream and confectionery store on the ground floor, loses $3,000. Mrs. A. Ayres, who lived on the second floor, $300, and Mrs. M. Ell, on the first floor, $500. Mr. Sprague estimates his loss on the building at $5,000.

The firemen found a Mrs. Dunn, who is ninety years old, acting in a frantic manner. She was picked up by two firemen and carried down stairs, and was cared for at a neighboring drug store.

Miss Lizzie Cullmore, who was on the fourth floor, found that her escape by the stairs was cut off, and she was frantically calling for help from the window. Firemen ran up through the adjoining house, and rescued her by taking her through the scuttle, and thence down through a house in State Street.

It is presumed that the fire was caused by the carelessness of plumbers who were engaged in repairing the water pipes in the unoccupied flat yesterday afternoon. When they quit work at 6 o'clock they left a fire in their charcoal stove, which set fire to the woodwork.

MORE COUNCILMEN MAKE DENIAL

They Say They Were Not Paid to Vote for the Philadelphia Telephone Franchise —Attorneys at War.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The most interesting part of to-day's session of the Councilmanic committee, which is investigating the alleged disposal to Councilmen of $362,000 worth of the stock of the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company for the purpose of getting a right-of1way ordinance through Common and Select Councils, was a controversy between Attorney Etting, the nominal prosecutor, and Lawyer Shields, who represents the company. The affair, which was warm while it lasted, began during the examination of Thomas H. Stackhouse, the late Secretary of the company. Mr. Shields's interruptions during the direct examination by Mr. Etting were resented by the latter attorney, and the inquisitor asked Mr. Shields to produce his warrant as attorney for the company, both Col. Eckert, the President, and Mr. Stackhouse having denied that they engaged him. Mr. Shields hotly replied that the request was unprecedented, and that he would refuse to comply with it. He defied the opposing lawyer to "insult him," and declared that he had been selected by reputable men and is the representative of the company. Chairman Roberts of the committee coincided with Mr. Etting, but the committee ended the discussion by adopting a motion, offered by Mr. Stratton, that the disputants be recognized as the respective counselors.

The testimony to-day was unimportant.

All of the members of Select Council, with the exception of three absentees, and of those on the committee who have previously exculpated themselves, testified that they voted for the resolution, but received no consideration. Three members of Common Council gave similar testimony.

The committee, after deciding to meet on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday of next week adjourned.

During the proceedings Counselor Etting asked that every effort be made to serve subpoenas upon Treasurer Persch and his clerk, Julian C. Gale, who, he declared, know all about the alleged bribery, but who have thus far evaded summonses. The committee authorized Chairman Roberts to employ whatever means shall be necessary for the purpose of serving the subpoenas.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED

They Had Gone to Get a Snow-Bound Train at Fenhurst.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Feb. 8.—A train that left Far Rockaway at 5:15 P. M. had been snowbound at Fenhurst since 11:45 A. M. It was in charge of Louis Cornell, engineer, and Conductor Barto. They sent for assistance, and an engine came, in charge of Engineer Patrick Mahoney and Fireman David Lavelle.

The two engines and two cars started for Long Island City. At the New-Venice Hotel, near Arverne, Mahoney's engine ran into freight cars on a sidetrack, upsetting his engine.

Fireman Lavelle was killed. Mahoney attempted to jump, but was crushed. Train hands tried to extricate him, but he died before they could get him out.

Mahoney resided at Lawrence, L. I. He leaves a wife and six small children. Lavelle was single, but supported an aged father and mother. He lived at Far Rockaway. The second engine was damaged somewhat, but its crew and the passengers in the cars were not hurt.

UNKNOWN STEAMER ASHORE.

A Foreign Craft, Inward Bound, Goes on Bulkhead Shoal.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Feb. 8.—An unknown steamer, inward bound, is aground at the lower end of Bulkhead Shoal, on the western side of the channel.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—It is impossible to learn to-night the name of the steamer reported ashore in the Delaware Bay on Bulkhead Shoal. The steamer was observed coming up the river, and seemed to be a foreign vessel, deeply laden. She had two masts, and her funnel is painted a buff color. An iceboat started down the river to-night to fight its way through the ice to the steamer's assistance.

Schofield Now Lieutenant General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Major Gen. Schofield became a full-fledged Lieutenant General shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. A notary from the War Department went to his house and administered the oath of office. Secretary Lamont this morning took Gen. Schofield's commission as Lieutenant General over to the Cabinet meeting at the White House, where it was signed by the President.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Brig. Gen. Thomas Howard Ruger, to be Major General.

Secretary Smith Snowbound.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Hoke Smith is snowbound on the Atlantic Coast Line train at Alexandria. He was returning from his home, in Atlanta, Ga., and expected to reach Washington at 6 o'clock this morning and attend the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Robert B. Bedell Dies Suddenly.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Robert B. Bedell, a well-known resident of this city, and commercial traveler, dropped dead at Binnewater, about eight miles from Kingston, this afternoon.

NEW-YORK CITY ICE-BOUND

River Traffic About Suspended and Travel on Land Delayed.

WILL BE COLDER, SAYS MR. DUNN

Another Wave Sweeping Toward the Atlantic Coast and Weather Below Zero Predicted.

VESSELS DO NOT VENTURE OUT TO SEA

No Trains from the West, Mails Delayed, and Business Otherwise Hampered by the Storm.

If the predictions of Mr. Dunn and other people employed by the Government to keep official record of the weather in this city and vicinity are to be depended upon, matters are likely to grow worse before they begin to improve.

The thermometer barely dropped below zero yesterday, and that was in the early morning. By the time business men began to find their way down town it was 3° above zero. This record was sustained until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mercury began to sink again.

Reports received by telegraph from the West and Northwest of another cold wave moving in this direction led Mr. Dunn to express the opinion before sunset that the temperature would fall to 6° below zero this morning, and that it might possibly go under that uncomfortable figure. If this prediction proves true, the next cold wave will be a record breaker.

Naturally, everybody compared yesterday with the famous blizzard of March, 1888. People obliged to be in the streets battled against a fiercer and colder wind than they did in the blizzard of 1888, but the fall of snow was nothing like so heavy. Traffic on the suburban trains, the surface cars in town, and on the elevated railroads was seriously interfered with, but at no time of day was it absolutely blocked. With a reasonable exercise of patience and a general disposition to overlook discomforts that could not be avoided, people were able to get to and from their homes.

The velocity of the wind, which averaged fifty miles an hour all day long in the streets of the city, prevented Mr. Dunn and his assistants from measuring the exact amount of the snowfall here, but it probably did not exceed six inches in twenty-four hours.

The principal difference between this storm and the blizzard of seven years ago is in the wide extent of area affected by it. The big blizzard shut this city off altogether from the East and Northeast, but it interfered very little with traffic from the South. This storm started in the South and, with the exception of a little tip end of the Florida peninsula, the entire South is seriously affected.

According to the records of the Weather Bureau, the storm swept along the Atlantic coast from Fernandina with terrific velocity and landed in this city about 5 o'clock Thursday evening. It raged furiously through the night. The fierce wind blew clouds of fine, granulated snow into the windows and crevices of tall buildings until they looked like huge bridal cakes. In streets running north and south, the pavements on the west side were piled high with drifts that almost equaled blizzard times. Householders were obliged to shovel a path into the streets. The pavements on the east side, on the contrary, were almost devoid of snow, but they were very slippery. Walking was so dangerous that everything on wheels was crowded to excess.

All traffic in the annexed district was stopped. The managers of the trolley cars did not attempt to reach Harlem Bridge until late in the afternoon.

For once the managers of the surface roads and the men sent out to clear the roads by the Street Department appeared to work in unison. The principal centres of travel were cleared early in the day. Lower Broadway was soon cleared, particularly at the populous and troublesome corner of Fulton Street. The entrances to ferryhouses were cleared of obstruction.

The snow had not stopped falling before Chatham Square where so many surface lines converge, was as open as though there had been no snowstorm at all.

HOW IT AFFECTED BUSINESS.

Mails Fail to Arrive, Telegraph Lines Injured, Trains Stalled.

The most serious trouble with the storm yesterday, so far as it affected the business interests of the city, was with the mails and telegraph wires. Trains due here from Boston at 6 o'clock in the morning did not arrive until late in the afternoon, and then they did not bring letters from any point east of Boston. Connections usually made without any difficulty counted for nothing. The same story was told of the New-York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and all roads from the West. Nothing was on time. The Post Office people could get no definite information about the location of mail trains, either as to where they were or when they might reasonably be expected to arrive. "We are doing the best we can under the circumstances." That is the substance of the reply to all inquiries, either by telegraph or by telephone.

The delays in the telegraph service were not so serious, but they were sufficiently annoying to people in a hurry. The main trouble seemed to be in getting messages to and from the South. Poles were reported down in every direction, and the weather was too severe for the linemen to repair them. Communication with all points along the Jersey coast and with the north shore of Long Island were cut off altogether until late in the evening.

Perhaps the most anxious people in town were those who had friends at sea. The offices of the ocean liners for the North Atlantic were besieged all day long with anxious inquirers. The agents endeavored to assure everybody that there was no immediate reason for alarm, but they were unable to back up their assurances with specific information.

Mr. Dunn expressed the opinion that, under the circumstances, it was far safer for the vessels to keep out to sea than attempt to make port. All day long the wind was roaring at seventy miles an hour off Sandy Hook. No Captain could stand on the bridge with safety, and, up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the blinding snow would prevent him from seeing fifty yards ahead if he was there. Some important points of lookout were not heard from at all. Nothing was heard all day from Cape Hatteras. At Woods Holl the observation instruments were all blown away.

For the first time in years Staten Island Sound was frozen over and people crossed on the ice to Elizabethport. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey sent out its strongest engines to clear the drifts in the deep cuts between this city and stations along the coast, but they were not able to accomplish much. In some towns it was impossible to get the engines out of the roundhouses.

Some queer characters visited the Government weather observatory on the roof of the Equitable Building yesterday. One farmer from Plattsburg, who was unable to get a train home, went up there on purpose to tell Mr. Dunn that he knew this blizzard was coming, because black bears hibernating in the Adirondack woods saw their shadows in the bright sunlight of Feb. 2, and promptly retired into seclusion again for forty days. He simply wanted it to go on record that this cold snap would not really let up for another month.

Mr. Dunn remained at his desk all day blue-penciling a meteorological chart that indicated the state of the weather from

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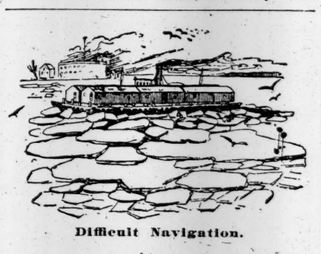
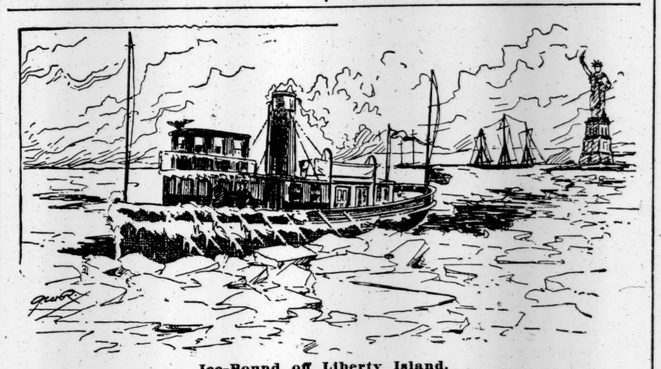
Traffic at a Standstill on the East River.



Difficult Navigation.



Ice-Bound off Liberty Island.

COST OF THE GREENBACK

Waste Responsible for Millions of Needless Debt for the People.

SAVINGS ON A GOLD BASIS

Taxes and Vast Revenues Required to Pay for the Folly of Maintaining Paper Money.

THE WAR ACCOUNT NOT YET CLOSED

Money Enough Paid for the Greenback to Have Cleared the Government of Debt Years Ago.

When the series on the cost of the greenback was begun in The New-York Times, on Jan. 30, promise was made that official data would be gathered to show a burden on the people to an amount not less than $2,000,000,000 for carrying this financial folly. Actual figures have exceeded that sum by $404,267,868. The people thought the war a heavy cost at something under $3,200,000,000. They have borne a cost three-fourths as great for the privilege of using a currency called cheap. Its rate for use has been 18 per cent. per year. If war expenses had been paid in good money instead of in depreciated currency, they would have been reduced to $2,152,000,000. The greenback has thus cost more than the war would have cost without it by about the amount of the present greenback circulation in excess of all redemption assets behind it.

Computations have proved that for the war period the cost of the greenback, meaning excess expenditures on account of its depreciation, obligations incurred to sustain it, and redemptions, was $1,085,405,370. If Congress had kept the pledges made at the creation of the greenback that it would be retired with the passing of the war emergency, the cost might have ended with the fiscal year closing June 30, 1865. Failing to do so, although persistently urged, the gold premium continued until 1879, when specie payments were resumed. By June 30 of that year the cost of the greenback to the people had increased to $1,782,357,452. Subsequent increase of cost to $2,404,267,868 has been due to bonded obligations incurred on its behalf, some of which are outstanding. Cost of final redemption is also included in this total.

Attention was given yesterday to interest charges, which led to the presentation of tables showing that if allowance were to be credited against cost for the use of the greenback for thirty-three years, interest charges should be written on the other side against the necessary excess of money employed. The tables added $1,274,792,132 to the cost of the greenback. It was said that this result would not be carried to the general total, but had been reached to indicate that interest on this account would cut much worse against the greenback than for it. It increased the total cost to $3,679,060,000.

Having gone beyond the promise of its introduction in substantiating the cost of the greenback, the series may be closed by presenting two tables that bear collaterally on the greenback by setting forth how the Government might have fared if it had stood by sound money. The first table deals only with excesses of the war period. Assuming that the people would have been as eager to close the war account if its charges against them had been contracted on a gold basis as they were to reduce the larger charges contracted because of the greenback, taxes being laid and revenues collected for this purpose, as actually occurred, it submits that all expenses of the war might have been paid and the Government might have been free from debt by June 30, 1890, if the greenback had not been issued.

The second table, carrying similar figures from the close of the war to June 30, 1878, and using the same process of calculation, submits that if specie payments had been maintained they would have saved a waste to that time of $1,222,156,457. Loans required on a specie basis would have been for the war period, as appears in the first table, $1,223,238,870. Thus the amount of waste, from the beginning of the war to resumption, was equal to the debt it would have been necessary to incur for the war period if the country had been on a gold basis in the war.

Figures for the periods of the war, reconstruction, reaction, resumption, and silver and fiat agitation, Government loans of 1894, maintenance charges, obligations unpaid and to final redemption, already published in this series, showed the cost of the greenback by fiscal years since its creation. Government expenses are not material in the calculation after 1879, since the premium on gold naturally ceased, and the excess expenditure on account of the greenback from that year was represented by interest on bonds issued to maintain the gold reserve, which stood as security for the greenback. The

following is a summary of results for those periods:

Year.	Government Expenses.	Gold. Cents.	Value, Excess Expenditure.
1862	$139,449,412	96	$5,577,977
1863	694,004,575	78	152,681,007
1864	811,283,679	59	332,626,309
Interest obligations.			8,128,020
Redemptions			2,038,699
1865	1,217,704,199	56	535,789,848
Interest obligations..			32,329,735
Redemptions			16,233,775
1866	385,954,731	67	127,365,061
Interest obligations..			48,403,430
Redemptions			30,280,122
1867	202,947,733	71½	57,840,104
Interest obligations..			48,403,430
Redemptions			28,996,709
1868	220,915,088	72	64,376,225
Interest obligations..			48,403,430
Redemptions			15,783,597
1869	190,496,354	73½	50,481,534
1870	164,421,507	81	31,240,087
1871	157,583,827	88½	18,123,140
1872	153,201,856	89½	16,086,195
1873	180,488,636	88½	20,756,193
1874	194,118,805	89	*21,353,088
1875	171,529,848	88½	19,725,932
Redemptions			6,227,493
1876	164,857,813	87½	18,958,648
Redemptions			5,999,296
1877	144,200,963	93	10,094,697
Redemptions			10,001,952
1878	134,463,452	97	4,033,903
Interest obligations.			1,425,000
Redemptions			13,083,316
1879—Interest obligations....			3,527,500
1880—Interest obligations....			4,145,000
1881-4—Interest obligations...			16,580,000
1885-6—Interest obligations...			8,290,000
1887-9—Interest on excess surplus reserve since resumption.....			15,000,000
Interest obligations.....			12,435,000
1890—Interest obligations..			10,972,500
Bond redemptions.....			45,000,000
1893-4—Interest obligations...			4,295,000
Maintenance charges.....			13,375,000
Obligations unpaid.....			171,757,292
Final redemption.....			300,060,624

Cost of the greenback from March 10, 1862, to final redemption $2,404,267,868

*In 1874 the Government issued $27,000,000 in greenbacks, worth, at 89 cents, $24,030,000. This issue was counted as a gain in the detailed tables heretofore published. It offset the excess expenditure for that year and reduced for immediate purposes the cost of the greenback by $2,676,912. The excess for 1874 is noted above as a matter of record, but since there is no place in the summary to note the gain for the year, there should be deducted from the sum of excess expenditures given above the gain, $24,030,000, to obtain the total of $2,404,267,868. Unless this deduction be made, the figures in the excess column above will foot a total of $2,428,297,868.

XXXI.

Had the greenback policy not been adopted, and the national banking law been passed instead, and had Congress possessed the courage to tax, which developed later on, the result for the four years of the war would have been as shown in the table below.

In other words, the country might have been entirely out of debt by the end of the fiscal year 1890, assuming taxes to have been continued as they were.

This calculation of the excess of expenditure includes only the excess due to depreciated currency, and excludes the several items of interest charges upon loans and the payment of greenbacks for the period, as exhibited in the introductory table above:

	Expenditures.	Excess Due to Depreciated Currency.	Expenditures Reduced to Gold Values.
1862	$456,379,896	$5,577,977	$450,801,919
1863	694,004,575	152,681,007	541,323,568
1864	811,283,676	332,626,309	478,657,367
1865	1,217,704,199	535,789,848	681,914,351
Total	$3,179,372,346	$1,026,675,141	$2,152,697,205
	Receipts.		
1862	$51,919,261		
1863	112,094,945		
1864	243,412,971		
1865	322,031,158		
Total	$729,458,335		$929,458,335
Loans required	$2,449,914,011	Had the taxes been increased as they afterward were, receipts might have been $200,000,000 more.	$1,223,238,870
Loans of the Government were, therefore			$2,449,914,011
Deduct greenbacks, maximum issue			449,338,902
Interest-bearing loans			$2,000,575,109
On a gold basis there would have been required			1,223,238,870
An excess of bonds due to greenbacks			$777,336,239
Interest-bearing debt on June 30, 1890, including Pacific railroad bonds, was			775,832,762

So that we might have been out of debt four and a half years ago.

Nor is this all of this view of the case. The depreciated currency continued to cause a larger Governmental expense to the end of 1878. It is therefore pertinent to inquire how much more might have been saved for the purpose of debt-paying from the close of the war until the resumption of specie payments, using the same basis of calculation as before.

Answer is given in the accompanying table of expenditures and receipts for the period, allowing again only for the excess due to depreciated currency:

	Expenditures.	Excess Expenditure Due to Depreciated Currency.	Expenditure on a Gold Basis.	Receipts.
1866	$385,954,731	$127,365,061	$258,589,670	$519,949,564
1867	202,947,734	57,840,104	145,107,630	462,846,680
1868	220,915,088	64,376,225	165,538,863	376,434,454
1869	190,496,355	50,481,534	140,014,821	357,188,256
1870	164,421,507	31,240,087	133,181,420	350,959,834
1871	157,583,827	18,123,140	139,460,687	374,431,105
1872	153,201,856	16,086,195	137,115,661	364,694,230
1873	180,488,636	20,756,193	159,732,443	322,177,674
1874	194,118,985	21,353,088	172,765,897	290,941,091
1875	171,529,848	19,725,932	151,803,916	284,020,771
1876	164,857,813	18,958,648	145,899,165	290,066,585
1877	144,200,963	10,094,697	134,115,266	281,306,642
1878	134,463,452	4,033,903	130,429,549	257,446,776
Total	$2,474,189,795	$460,434,807	$2,013,754,988	$4,550,463,662
Expenditures, 1866-1878				2,474,189,795
Balance, used to retire bonds, temporary loans, and notes				2,076,273,867
Had greenbacks never been issued there would have been available for this purpose				$460,434,807
Also available the sum paid in redemption of greenbacks from 1866 to 1878				84,385,411
Total				$544,820,218
Bond excess of war period, as in preceding table				777,336,239
Amount which might have been saved, available to reduce the debt				$1,222,156,457

It has appeared in the first of to-day's tables that had the greenback not been issued and had the Government maintained specie payments and used the taxing power from the beginning of the war, bond issues need have been only $1,223,238,870. The excessive cost of $1,222,156,457 on the basis above given, on greenback account, from the beginning of the war to the resumption of specie payments, was as great as the amount of debt which would have been required on a gold basis.

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

Speeches Before the Patria Club by Walter S. Logan, Prof. F. M. Burdick, G. R. Bishop, and Others.

The Pink Room at Sherry's was well filled last night by members of the Patria Club. They had gathered for the third meeting of this season to discuss "The Development of True Patriotism."

Ex-Judge Warren Higley acted as Chairman. By way of introduction, he said the subject had been divided into four part—the development of patriotism through the agency of organizations, of schools, of the home, and of churches—and he called on the first speaker of the evening, Walter S. Logan, to respond to "Patriotic Organizations."

Mr. Logan, after speaking of the influence of Christianity and patriotism on society in general, said:

"During the last few years patriotic societies have sprung up in great numbers all over the land. Their success has been phenomenal, and their influence very great. Growing out of the War of the Revolution we have the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the American Revolution, which I have the honor to represent here to-night, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, as good "sons" as their brothers, and our sister societies, the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, rivals, it is said, of us, but having similar purposes and animated similarly by patriotic spirits.

"Growing out of the civil war, we have the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and many others. We have societies of still broader scope, open to every patriot, conspicuous among which I may be allowed to mention our own Patria Club.

"Our country has quite as much need now as it ever had for the patriotism of its citizens. We are not called upon to organize in armies, as we were in '76 and '61; not, as then, to take sword and bayonet and fight upon the bloody field; there is no armed enemy at our gates, but there is a spirit of discontent and unrest abroad in the community such as we have never known before. It is not the foundation of our government alone, but the foundation of all government that is attacked; it is not the institutions of our Nation alone, but the institutions of society that are in danger; it is not alone the Constitution, the basis of our national existence, but the fundamental basis of our civilization, that is threatened. The Socialists, the Communists, and the Anarchists are abroad in the land, bringing elements more dangerous to our liberty than ever foreign armies could; and now if ever, the patriot is called upon to do his duty.

"No man can do his duty as a citizen by himself alone. We must have organization. As well might the patriot of the Revolution have said, 'I will take my gun and hunt British redcoats all by myself,' as well might the patriot of the sixties have said, 'I will buckle on my sword and go down to Virginia all by myself without regard to the movements of the National Army,' as the patriot of to-day can say, 'I can do my duty as a citizen without joining a patriotic organization.' A trained band of a hundred soldiers can put to flight a disorganized mob of ten thousand, and a few gathered together in a patriotic society can wield more influence than ten times the number working independently at cross purposes, neutralizing one another's efforts and never wielding their energies in concert with one another. There is a terrible waste of good material in individual, unorganized action, all of which is saved by organization, and you can do your full duty as a citizen only by uniting with your fellow citizens who are animated by the same spirit and interested in the same work."

Mr. Logan was followed by Prof. Francis M. Burdick, who spoke on the development of true patriotism through the ageny of schools.

Mary Lowe Dickinson and the Rev. Dr. J. W. Hegeman were expected to speak, but they were absent. In place of Dr. Hegeman, Judge Higley and George R. Bishop discoursed the fourth phrase of the subject.

After the speeches had been concluded a collation was served.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock midnight Thursday to 12 o'clock midnight Friday.)

1:15 A. M.—529-531 West Street, A. B. & J. F. Stevens, brass foundry; damage, $50,000.
2:45 A. M.—1,157 Third Avenue, James Doyle, tenement; damage, $100.
5:10 A. M.—117 East Ninety-second Street, Charles Chapman and others; damage, $1,500; building damaged $15,000; owner, Edward Dempsey.
7:50 A. M.—745 Ninth Avenue, Andrew Ewald, flat; damage, $100.
8:25 A. M.—48 Sheriff Street, Herman Kaplin, tailor shop; damage slight.
8:50 A. M.—403 East Sixtieth Street, Frederick Buse, stable; damage, $50.
10:35 A. M.—68 James Street; damage, $50.
12:45 P. M.—76 West Fiftieth Street, Mrs. Robert Brown, dwelling; damage, $1,500.
1:15 P. M.—215 East Eighty-fourth Street; damage, $10.
2 P. M.—170 Delancey Street, Annie Voederling; damage trifling.
2:20 P. M.—67 Columbus Avenue, John D. Crimmins, flat; damage slight.
2:30 P. M.—525 West Forty-ninth Street; no damage.
2:45 P. M.—111 West Eighty-fourth Street, William J. Holmes and others, flat house; furniture damaged $2,000, building $8,000; J. White, owner.
4:40 P. M.—106 West One Hundred and Third Street, James Falahee; damage, $100.
4:10 P. M.—427 West Thirty-first Street; damage, $100.
5 P. M.—157 East Ninety-sixth Street, Henry Drettel, tenement; damage, $10.
5:40 P. M.—91 West End Avenue, Nathan Cowan; damage, $300.
5:45 P. M.—68 West Sixty-seventh Street, Charles D. Pierce; damage, $1,000.
6:57 P. M.—106 Fifth Avenue, Sarah L. Hayden; damage trifling.
7 P. M.—179 Monroe Street, Joseph Burke; damage trifling.
7:04 P. M.—32 East Tenth Street, Emma Meaton; damage, $100.
8:10 P. M.—37 East Sixty-first Street, Fannie Leon; damage, $20.

Suicide in an Icy River.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—Miss Nellie Cutter, twenty-two years old, daughter of Charles Cutter of East Aurora, last night left her bed while ill with the grip, and attired only in her night-gown, with a shawl over her shoulders, walked to the mill stream near the village and plunged through a hole made by ice cutters. The body was found to-day.

Considered Hopeless

Weak, Nervous, Dim Sight, Hemorrhages

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health—Look 10 Years Younger.

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for what it has done for me. About three years ago I had the grip, which left me weak and nervous, with dreadful pains in my side and all over my body. I could sleep but little, and it did not seem to do me any good. I felt as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I grew worse all the time. The doctor said my case was hopeless. He termed my trouble consumption, and said I would not live six months. He claimed the right lung was nearly gone and my left one badly affected. I had frequent hemorrhages and short breath. I suffered in this way for two years, taking medicine all the time. I became so weak and poor in flesh that life was misery to me. I was about 27 years old, but owing to my weakness my

Mrs. Geo. W. Bradley
Williamsburg, Md.

Eyesight Had Become Dim

so that I could not see to read without glasses. I was hardly able to walk across the room or talk much louder than a whisper. To please mother, I commenced taking the Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was gone my appetite improved so that

I Became Hungry

for the first time in two years. I did not have hemorrhages so frequently. In fact, I have only had two since I commenced taking the medicine. I have taken nearly ten bottles, and I feel as well as I ever did. We live on a farm, and I have a large family. I am able to do all my housework and washing. I have no doubt

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

that if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I should not be alive. I know it saved my life, and my friends say I look ten years younger than I did a year ago." Mrs. Geo. W. Bradley, Williamsburg, Md.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable.

NEW-YORK CITY ICE-BOUND

Continued from Page 1.

north to south, east of the Mississippi River. All the marks were made in a broad line, which indicated extreme cold. Several merchants called to find out, if possible, chances of getting goods though on blockaded railroads. One importunate man requested a prediction as to the probable state of the weather week after next, when he wanted to go to Denver.

The thermometer at nightfall last night stood 5° above zero, and began to drop. At 9 o'clock, 4° above zero was registered, and at midnight the record was 2° above zero.

FERRYBOATS STOP RUNNING.

East River Lines Blocked by Ice—North River Trips Delayed.

Harbor navigation was so seriously impeded by ice yesterday that late in the afternoon the East River ferryboats stopped running.

The closing of the ferries came at an hour when business men and women were most anxious for them to run, and at all the ferry houses there were crowds of disappointed people, who had to go to the bridge in order to get across to their homes in Brooklyn. Particularly at the Fulton, Wall, and the South Ferries was there much inconvenience caused by this sudden suspension of business.

It was the first time in many years that the boats were tied up. Not even in the blizzard in 1888 did the boats stop entirely.

The usual schedules on all the ferries during the day were abandoned and the boats simply did the best they could. At times, when caught in the middle of ice floes, they had to stop and drift gradually out of the white fields into clearer water before starting the engines again.

The Robert Garrett of the Staten Island line came up to the city from Staten Island at 10:45 A. M., after successfully combatting the great ice fields in the upper bay, but when, at 11 o'clock, it started out of the slip to return to Staten Island it encountered a floe that prevented it from proceeding. An attempt was made to back the boat into the slip which it had just left, but the ice had so quickly gathered there that the boat could not get back, and it was necessary to land the passengers at the end of the pier. The Middletown of the same line had a similar experience at 3 o'clock, and it was then decided to close that ferry.

The Atlantic Avenue ferryboat Atlantic, which left Brooklyn with seventy-three passengers at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fought her way for an hour through the ice before it reached its New-York pier. The ice in the slip was so solidly packed that the boat could not get near the ferry-house, and the passengers were compelled to climb to the roof of the boat and thence make their way to the pilings and thus to the street.

The Pierrepont of the Wall Street Ferry was two hours making a trip from Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. It left the slip at the foot of Montague Street at 12:30 and did not reach the foot of Wall Street until 2:30. The ferry was closed at 4 o'clock.

The ferryboats of the Thirty-ninth Street, (South Brooklyn) line had a particularly hard time, and at 6 o'clock, it being impossible to move the boats from the slips, they gave up the fight. The Hamilton Avenue boats were also icebound in their slips, and the ferry was closed at about the same hour.

On the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to Long Island at one time yesterday afternoon twenty funeral processions were kept waiting on this side of the river, and when they finally reached Long Island City a good deal of confusion was caused by the anxiety of the drivers to reach the different cemeteries. The result was that in several instances mourners discovered that they were following the wrong body.

Had there been a bridge across the North River it is probable that the North River ferries would also have been closed last night. There being none, it was necessary to keep the boats running. The companies did not attempt, though, to run on schedule time. Once an hour was the average after 7 o'clock.

DELAYS ON ELEVATED ROADS.

Trains Moved Irregularly and Some of the Expresses Abandoned.

The elevated railroads were badly crippled yesterday morning. The trains were run at irregular intervals during the hours when the rush of passengers is greatest on all four lines, and each train was crowded with persons more or less vexed long before it reached the down-town stations.

The vexation of those in the cars was nothing as compared with that of passengers who waited on the platforms of stations only to find that the trains were overcrowded, so that it was possible for only a few to get through the gates. Impatient groups had to wait for the next train, and when it came the struggle for a place was repeated.

Many of the cars were cold for the entire trip, as the doors could not be kept closed, owing to the crowds.

The passengers who made the trip on the east side from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to City Hall in an hour and thirty minutes early yesterday morning deemed themselves fortunate.

One thing that caused the overcrowding was that only four cars on each train were run. This was done to prevent stalling through inability to overcome the grades. The officials of the road did not attempt to run the regular trains, but sent them out on the block system in order to guard against accidents.

Trains for a while were practically tied up on the Ninth Avenue line for several hours in the morning. This turned a great deal of the traffic to the Sixth Avenue line, overburdening the stations and trains. At 8 o'clock trains on the Ninth Avenue line were running every half hour, instead of every five minutes, as usual. To get down town on the west side, even when one was fortunate enough to find transportation, took a third longer time than ordinarily.

What vexed the people of Harlem most was that the Ninth Avenue expresses were entirely suspended up to 9 o'clock. These trains were put in operation later in the day, however, and the other trains on the four lines were sent out with greater regularity.

It was necessary to use extreme caution during the day, and engineers exercised the greatest care when approaching switches and other points along the lines where they thought there might be any danger.

TRAFFIC ON SURFACE LINES.

Snow Plows and Sweepers Busy Keeping Cable and Horse Cars Moving.

The storm yesterday affected traffic on the surface railroads early in the morning. The different companies, however, by sending snow plows and sweepers over the tracks at short intervals, soon succeeded in getting cars running with a fair degree of regularity.

There were delays, of course, from time to time during the day, but, considering the severity of the storm, both the cable and horse car roads did remarkably good work, running cars pretty generally on scheduled time.

There was some difficulty in working the Broadway cable line early in the morning. The snow plow, however, before the forenoon was far advanced, had cleared the tracks so that the company was able to put on the usual number of cars.

Because the car tracks were cleared of snow truckmen drove their horses along them in order to avoid the drifts, and the numerous vehicles caused as much delay as the storm itself.

The big snow plows were run over the Third Avenue line every thirty minutes, and the cars ran with reasonable regularity. The traffic on both cable roads was very heavy. This was due, in the morning, largely to the fact that the elevated trains were overcrowded.

Only trivial delays were reported on the Broadway and Columbus Avenue roads.

The horse cars on Fourth Avenue and Madison Avenue were kept going by using four horses in each team. It required a great amount of labor to keep the tracks clear above Sixtieth Street, where huge drifts were forming continually.

Extra horses were used on the East Broadway, Thirty-fourth Street, and Forty-second Street cross-town lines and on most of the other surface lines in the city.

The snow drifted so high that the sweepers, to which eight or ten horses were hitched, had much difficulty in making any advance. The cars, even with four horses attached, sometimes made slow progress.

The Belt Line, that runs near the shores of the North and East Rivers, was especially hampered. The wind had fuller sweep, and piled up huge drifts of snow, which it was necessary to remove with shovels or a plow before the car could proceed on its route.

Traffic was practically suspended for fully half an hour last night on the Third Avenue public track, from Grand Street to the Post Office. Both up and down tracks. The cable gave out in the neighborhood of the power house at Bayard Street, and it was at first difficult to locate the exact position of the break. When found it was repaired in short order, and traffic was resumed.

NO THROUGH TRAINS ARRIVE.

New-York Central Expresses Stalled—Local Trains Run Irregularly.

No through trains from the West have arrived at the Grand Central Station between the hours of 11 P. M. on Thursday and midnight last night.

The chief train dispatcher at 10 P. M. yesterday told a reporter for The New-York Times that the stalled trains were moving, but when they were likely to reach New-York was a matter of conjecture.

"Trains have been blocked," he said, "between Hudson and Poughkeepsie, but between Poughkeepsie and this city the tracks have been comparatively clear. The Atlantic express and the Northern express were stalled in the vicinity of Hudson, and all trains following them were naturally blockaded.

"Our reports state that it is intensely cold from Peekskill upward, that high winds are blowing, and that while the snow has ceased falling it is drifting badly by reason of the velocity of the wind.

"Unless some untoward circumstance arises, we hope to get our lines clear by an early hour in the morning.

"In the immediate neighborhood of New-York City the storm has not been so severe as up the State, and local trains have been run with some degree of regularity.

"The Empire State express was sent out on time this morning at 8:30 o'clock, but our most recent advices are that it was ten hours late upon reaching Albany."

The Western express left the Grand Central Station upon schedule time, at 6 P. M., as did the special limited mail at 9 P. M., but the Pacific express, due to leave at 9:15 P. M., did not get away until nearly an hour after time, and even then had two engines attached.

Persons desiring to go to Albany or points west of that city were advised to delay their departure until this morning.

The waiting room attached to the arrival platform of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad was crowded until a late hour with the friends of those who are on the stalled trains.

NO VESSELS LEAVE THIS PORT.

Boisterous Weather at Quarantine and in the Lower Bay.

For the first time in many days, there were no sailings from this port yesterday. Several vessels were scheduled to sail, but their masters concluded that it would be wiser to ride out the present stress of weather alongside a pier.

The Norwegian steamer Tjomo, Capt. Bjonness, bound for Demerara, started for sea at 2 P. M., but on reaching the lower bay found the weather too severe and returned to seek shelter off Quarantine.

The Nacoochee, which started Thursday for Savannah and anchored in Gravesend Bay, got under way about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but returned to Quarantine and anchored a few minutes after the Tjomo. The tugs Robert Haddon and Carrie A. Ramsey ventured seaward, but returned and reported tremendous seas in the lower bay.

The weather at Quarantine during the morning was exceedingly boisterous. The driving snow and mist made it impossible to see more than a few yards from the end of the pier.

There were no arrivals up to 11 o'clock. The huge ship Lancing, formerly the steamer Periere of the French Trans-Atlantic Line, which anchored off Tompkinsville, awaiting favorable weather to set sail for Australia, dragged her anchors in the gale and is now off Clifton. If large ice floes come down with the ebb tide she may be driven ashore. The Salamanca is still at anchor off Stapleton.

The Jamestown, from Newport, and the Chalmette were the only arrivals yesterday.

Quite a large fleet is scheduled to sail today. The list includes the Cherokee for Charleston, the Regulus for Jamaica, the Adirondack for Kingston, the Alvena for Haiti, the Aurania for Liverpool, the Circassia for Glasgow, the Coleridge for Brazil, the Patria for Hamburg, the Trinidad for Bermuda, the Werkendam for Rotterdam, and the Yumuri for Havana.

From Fort Hamilton to Fort Wadsworth there was an ice promenade yesterday, but no pedestrian could be discovered upon it. The Narrows were completely covered with ice, and when the ebb tide set in great masses from the North and East Rivers were jammed against and on the glistening water bridge.

At Sandy Hook, the Observer reported the wind blowing off shore at the rate of fifty-six miles per hour, and that the air was filled with snow, making it impossible to see any distance.

The life-saving stations reported the coast clear from Sandy Hook to Long Branch.

Telegraphic communication with the Fire Island Observatory is still interrupted, the only means of getting reports from that point being through the life-saving stations' telephones, and that has been considerably delayed on account of the numerous relays necessary.

The weather conditions at Fire Island are the same as those at Sandy Hook, and it is doubtful if the Observer will be able to sight anything, unless it should be dangerously near the shore. In the howling blizzard, it would have been difficult for the Observer at Fire Island to have heard the whistles of a passing steamer.

RIVERS AND BAY ICE-CLOGGED.

All Sorts of Craft Imprisoned—Arctic Scene from the Battery.

The bay and rivers never presented a more artic-like appearance than they did yesterday. For hours not a square foot of clear water was to be seen anywhere. From the tall buildings downtown the Hudson looked like a great white ribbon, specked here and there with a helpless tug or ice-environed ferryboat.

The East River looked very much the same. Up its course there drifted with the incoming tide a number of vessels, which were wholly unable to help themselves. The densely packed cakes of ice, sweeping with the flood tide, rendered the best of harbor craft helpless. The tide began to flow shortly before noon, and at 1 P. M. the spectacle off the Battery was one that should have been painted. Looking towards the Staten Island hills was a vast white field o fcrunching, grinding ice, and imbedded in it was a number of vessels which had been rendered utterly helpless.

Near the Barge office was the Staten Island ferryboat Castleton, sharply coreened, and apparently in imminent danger of the Hamilton Ferry line made valiant, but the vessel was drifting up stream with the rest. An Annex boat was floating idly with the drifting mass, and two ferryboats of the Hamilton Ferry line made violent, but unavailing efforts to stem the icy tide. The Westfield of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company was observed far down the Bay, and in her vicinity was a number of sailing vessels, some of which were dragging their anchors.

Seven ice-bound tugboats and the immortal Shackamaxon added additional features to the picture.

The Shackamaxon is a boat that is wedded to mischance. Nothing in the way of a mishap ever passes her by. The boat plies between the Barge Office and Ellis Island. With the Circassia's immigrants on board, the Commissioner of Immigration, and most all of the employes of the island, the Shackamaxon began her 12:15 trip from the island just as the bay was being packed with ice by the incoming tide. As a result, it required the Shackamaxon two hours to clear her slip. Soon afterward she became involved in the drifting mass, and as the tide was carrying her in the right direction the engines were stopped. About an hour later the boat was abreast of the Barge Office and imbedded in a thick pack of ice.

The engineer was signaled to go ahead, but the engines remained stationary after steam had been turned on. The boat was swept by her landing place and joined the procession that was traveling up the river. The Castleton was in the lead, followed closely by the Pierrepont and the Annex boat. A Wall Street ferryboat and two South Ferry craft were also there. A few scattering tugs brought up the rear.

The harbor glantess Express went crashing her way through the ice, and into the wake of that vessel one of the South Ferry boats slipped, and, keeping in the swath cut by the big vessel, managed to regain her slip.

The others drifted on and on, and before 5 o'clock had brought the great East River span overhead. Then the ice began to thin a bit, and one by one the ferryboats fought their way toward open water. The steam lighter Annie Laurie came to the assistance of the Shackamaxon, which had been waiting for assistance ever since she had been carried past her landing. Aided by the lighter, the Shackamaxon crept back to the Barge Office and bumped joyfully into her old place alongside the stone wall, having expended six hours in making the trip.

The boat plying between this city and Liberty Island was not running, on account of the heavy ice in the harbor. Off Liberty Island the British ship Frankenstein, Capt. Shepard, ready to sail for Shanghai, was caught in the ice, and dragged her anchor slowly toward Brooklyn, the direction given the ice by the wind and the ebb tide. The tug McCaldin Brothers went to her assistance.

The British steamer Greetlands, Capt. Couillard, lying at the Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, which was to have sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday morning for Gibara, Cuba, is frozen fast in the ice, and may not be able to get out to-day.

Two tugs, the Ocean King and the R. J. Moran, are kept constantly at work in the Atlantic Basin breaking up the ice. Nearly all the towing is at a standstill, it being impossible for tugs with tows to make any headway against the icefields.

A New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad float, in tow of a transfer tug, was wedged in the ice for over a half hour off the Barge Office during the afternoon. The ice was then packed in one solid mass between that point and Governors Island. The Staten Island ferryboats, in order to reach open water, had to creep along the Battery wall.

FERRYBOAT CAUGHT IN THE ICE

The Bouwery Bay Carried Through Hell Gate—Caught by a Tug.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 8.—The ferryboat Bouwery Bay of the Ninety-second Street Ferry, with a large number of passengers on board, while on her 6:45 trip from New-York to-night, became helpless in Hell Gate, and, being caught in the ice, was carried through the Gate toward Long Island Sound.

The tugboat Gen. Burnside was lying at an Astoria pier, and when her Captain learned of the drifting ferryboat he started in pursuit. The ferryboat was drifting rapidly, and the ice made it hard work for the tug to overtake her.

The race lasted until the Bouwery Bay was off North Brother Island. At that point the tug caught up with the helpless craft and took her in tow.

It was hard work making the way back to Astoria. Several times it seemed as if both tug and ferryboat would be carried ashore by the ice floes. The struggle lasted about two hours. The Bouwery Bay was safely housed in her slip on this side, and her passengers hurried to their homes.

The mishap to the Bouwery Bay caused the ferry managers to abandon traffic for the night, and many persons were forced to go to New-York hotels, being unable to reach their homes in Astoria, as there are no cars running from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to the upper section of the city.

Arthur Donnelly, keeper of the Hell Gate Lighthouse, on Hallet's Point, reported to-night that a canalboat had drifted up through Hell Gate. There were lights on the boat, but Donnelly could not tell whether there was any one aboard or not. No trace of the drifting boat could be obtained after it passed through Hell Gate.

The ferryboat Rockaway, on her 12:50 P. M. trip from Thirty-fourth Street, was caught by the ice when entering the slip in Long Island City and carried up the river. She got back, but it was an hour before she landed her passengers. Some of them climbed over the piling.

SHE LANDED BY A LADDER.

Miss Muldener Applauded at the Professional Woman's League.

The monthly meeting was due at the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon, but all the members were storm-bound and turning the subject to have been discussed, "Woman's Influence," into home channels.

Miss Louise Muldener was one of the faithful few who made their appearance, and her story of the way she scaled ladders and crossed angry seas to come to them was received with more laughter and applause by other faithful ones than if the regular paper for the day had been given.

"There having been a strike in Brooklyn," Miss Muldener said, "I decided to cross the ferry, as the trolley road leading to it was in the best working order.

"It was a great mistake, and I discovered it when I found we were stuck fast in the ice just outside the New-York ferry slip, and would be there perhaps two hours, the Captain said. I couldn't stand that, and I found soon that every man had disappeared on top of the boat somewhere.

"Well, I found out how they did it. I made up my mind that I would go, too. They put a ladder up against the side of the boat, and I climbed up to the top."

"You didn't climb up that ladder! I should have been scared to death!" exclaimed one eager listener, in horrified tones.

"Well, you see," said Miss Muldener, "when I grab, I grab, and I grabbed that ladder as if I meant to stay.

"When I reached the top, I found that they had put another ladder from the boat to the wharf."

"And you walked across that ladder?" cried a listener, in agonized tones.

"Oh, they put boards across it," said the narrator, "but it was over a long stretch of water. One deckhand stood at the boat end and held me on, and another stood on the wharf and pulled me over. Then there was a policeman there, and you should have seen the crowd looking on.

"I have been across the big ocean a good many times, but I have never had the experience I had to-day in going from little Brooklyn to little New-York.

"Then the drifts! I waded through snow kneedeep, where never mortal foot had trod. But I didn't mind that, for what bright thing do you think I have done?"

And as her listeners had not the slightest idea, Miss Muldener held out for observation a very shapely foot, upon which, above the overshoe, could be seen a dark-red, legging-like arrangement.

"Those are the sleeves to my old pea jacket," she said triumphantly. And the audience was so impressed that it almost began to applaud, thinking it was a regular meeting.

Next week, weather permitting, Miss Winne will read her paper upon "Woman's Influence." In the meantime Miss Muldener thinks she has given a practical lesson upon "woman's influence." "For, do you know," she said, finally, "just as I left I saw another woman's head over the top of the boat, and I think every one of those women—six of them, at least—got ashore just as I did."

OVERCOME IN THE STREETS.

Unfortunates Suffering from Exposure and Cared for in the Hospitals.

While no fatalities were reported as the direct result of yesterday's storm, many unfortunate victims were picked up in the streets almost frozen to death. The policemen who went on duty at midnight Thursday had special instructions to be vigilant, and to keep a sharp lookout for those who might be overcome by the fury of the elements, and immediately to remove them to the hospitals, where special arrangements had been made for their reception.

Several persons were found unconscious in the deep snowdrifts. Two homeless Italians were found lying exhausted side by side at Thirty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and were removed to Bellevue. The outcasts had tramped in a vain search for shelter until they had become completely exhausted.

The following victims of the storm were reported by the police:

Unknown man picked up near the West Thirtieth Street Station at midnight, suffering from exposure. A card bearing the name of John P. Lockwood was found upon him. He had dark hair and beard, and wore a black overcoat, dark undercoat, vest, and trousers, and button shoes. Removed to the New-York Hospital, where his condition is said to be serious.

Barney McSweeney, forty years old, of 135 West Fifteenth Street, found in front of 135 West Thirty-ninth Street at 2 A. M., with his hands frozen. The New-York Hospital.

Robert Lewis, bookkeeper, twenty-four years old, 270 Bowery, found at Grand Street and the Bowery at 3 A. M., with the fingers of both hands frozen. Gouverneur Hospital.

Julius Henkel, forty-four years old, 109 Second Street, found wandering in the storm shortly after midnight, apparently demented. Bellevue Hospital.

Stephen Ullola, thirty-one years old, 331 East Twenty-first Street, found in front of 343 East Twenty-first Street, at 5 A. M., suffering from exposure. Bellevue Hospital.

Christopher Clarkson, a waiter, forty-four years old, 231 East Thirty-fourth Street, taken to the New-York Hospital shortly after 6 A. M. His hands and face were frozen.

Philip Everhard, driver, thirty-three years old, 309 East Ninth Street, taken to the Hudson Street Hospital at 6 A. M. from Washington Market, suffering from frost-bitten toes.

Antonio Zalbo, twenty-six years old, and John Paddrico, twenty-eight years old, homeless, found at Third Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street at 8 A. M., suffering severely from exposure. Bellevue Hospital.

Hattie Harris, compositor, twenty-two years old, 76 Second Street, Brooklyn, found in front of 54 East Fourteenth Street, suffering from the effects of the cold. St. Vincent's Hospital.

Nathan W. King, policeman attached to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, fell on the sidewalk at Thirty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue and fractured his left leg. Roosevelt Hospital.

William Murphy, twenty-nine years old, 113 West Street, taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, ears and feet frozen.

Thomas Ferrell, forty-five years old, 203 First Avenue, fell at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Attended by an ambulance surgeon and removed to his home.

Frank Hughes, laborer, twenty-three years old, 2,317 Third Avenue, taken from his home to the Harlem Hospital, suffering from frozen feet.

Lawrence R. Peabody, 207 West Forty-sixth Street, succumbed to the cold on the Twenty-third Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad. New-York Hospital.

Nelson Hall, colored, laborer, forty years old, 17 Cornelia Street, employed by the Street-Cleaning Department, while shoveling snow at Wall and Broad Streets, had his hands and left ear frozen. Hudson Street Hospital.

PIG CRUSH AT THE BRIDGE.

Many Brooklynites Braved the Storm and Walked to the Other Side.

When men and women who work in New-York and live in Brooklyn went to the bridge entrance late yesterday afternoon, they discovered that they had to wait, even if they were provided with the little pieces of pasteboard that entitled them to a transfer to the other side.

Hundreds after hundreds of persons who live in the parts of Brooklyn that are most quickly reached by ferries had gone to their usual places of embarkation, found that ice had put an embargo upon them, and then they toiled as best they could to the link between the two greatest parts of the Greater New-York. This made a tremendous crush.

Despite the declaration of Elias B. Dunn that the great blizzard of 1888 and the storm of Thursday might be mentioned in the same class, there was yesterday a torrent of hum

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE NEW EDITION OF POE

THE WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. Newly Collected and Edited, with a Memoir, Critical Introductions, and Notes by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodberry. The illustrations by Albert Edward Sterner. In ten volumes. Vol. I. 12mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

The need of a new and complete edition of Poe, with a careful and reverent revision of the text, to remove the errors of printers which have survived half a century, and here and there to substitute for ill-considered phrases the amendments found in memoranda among the poet's effects after his death, may not have been strongly felt, but it is easily understood now that the result of the labors of the new editors has begun to appear. The Redfield edition of 1850, edited by Griswold, has been the only American edition, and until lately was protected by copyrights. From time to time it has been enlarged, and a few corrections have been made in its text, both the additions and corrections having been suggested by the English editions of Ingram. The present editors say of the Griswold edition:

It was good enough for its own time; and, in view of the contemporary uncertainty of Poe's fame, the difficulty of obtaining a publisher, and the fact that the editorial work was not paid for, little fault can justly be found with Griswold, who did secure what Poe in his lifetime could never accomplish—a tolerably complete collected edition of the tales, reviews, and poems. But after the lapse of nearly half a century, something more may be exacted from those who have had the custody of a great writer's works, and something more is due from those who care for the literature of the country.

It was essential that the work, to be of permanent value, should be undertaken by men of experience, knowledge, perfect sympathy with the subject, and the breadth of view and moderation that would keep them clear of any of the temptations that must beset the editors of Poe. Between the harshly unjust opinions of Poe and his work freely expressed by some of his associates and contemporaries and the eloquent raptures of Baudelaire and his followers there may be much debatable ground, but there is only one absolutely right critical position to take in regard to any author whose works have become classic, and this position has been firmly taken in the present case by Messrs. Stedman and Woodberry. It matters very little now whether Baudelaire's fanciful idea that this country was to Poe only the vast prison of a being made to breathe in a rarer world, and that his inner life was a ceaseless effort to escape, or Charles F. Briggs's settled conviction, expressed to Lowell, that Poe's character was "characterless," that he was "utterly deficient of high motive," is nearer the truth. The time of conflict over the poet and his poetry has passed, and his fame and influence are living. It was desirable that this rearrangement and revision of the works of his genius should be final and bear the stamp of authority, that the relation of the man's work to his life should be clearly and sanely set forth, without prejudice, and that the inevitable critical estimate of his writing in his various stages of development should be thorough, comprehensive, written with knowledge of all that had been said and thought of it, and with a complete understanding of the work itself. Doubtless no other men in this country were better fitted for this arduous and delicate task than these who have, at length, undertaken it.

The spirit of Mr. Woodberry's admirable biography is here reflected in a Memoir, of ample proportions, yet not too long or too ponderous for its place, and clear, logical, and interesting, while Mr. Stedman prefaces the "Tales," to which the first five volumes will be devoted, with a dispassionate and luminous analysis of Poe's prose writing which seems to us to constitute, as far as it goes, the most sensible appreciation of the subject we have ever seen, and is marked by perfect taste, good feeling, sympathy, and discrimination. Of course, it needed a lapse of years to get the just point of view and dissociate the vulgarity and often self-inflicted misery of the man as far as possible, from his writings, though a complete dissociation is not to be thought of, for under the strange influence of many of the weird tales with which this volume is filled, the reader yet finds his mind reverting to Mr. Woodberry's account of Poe's daily life with his consumptive child-wife, and the moods of the opium eater and brandy drinker are vividly reflected in them. Mr. Stedman repeats the aphorism that no work of art can be absolutely impersonal, and we feel its force keenly in presence of this portion of the works of the poet whose creed was that in perfect beauty consists the fullest truth, and who wrote either for the sake of beauty alone or "like Defoe, to hold the reader in the verisimilitude of actual experience." Mr. Stedman seems to find in Hoffman Poe's nearest literary progenitor. "If the one had died before the other's birth instead of thirteen years later, there would be a chance for a pretty fancy in behalf of the doctrine of metempsychosis, which both these writers utilized." There was a likeness to Hoffman in his life, in the quality of his mind, in his choice of themes, in his ideals, at least once in the very details of his writing, for the mere story of "The Fall of the House of Usher" bears a striking resemblance to Hoffman's "Das Majorat." But Poe was many-sided, and the critic finds in his varying moods strange resemblances to many other writers, yet he was unlike them all, and was a creator, an originator, a genius, if ever literature produced one. Certainly of the modern cryptogram and police detective tale he was the first master. His "Purloined Letter," from which the French dramatist, Sardou, got the principal idea in "Les Pattes de Mouches," and his "Mystery of the Rue Morgue," and "Marie Roget," were forerunners of a school, or of divers schools, of fiction. Mr. Stedman finds cadences of Coleridge and De Quincey in his other writings, hints of Hawthorne and Thackeray. His sense of beauty was inborn and powerful, but in its development it was often distorted by the false standards prevailing in his day, from whose influence, being mortal, he could not escape. His style was varied and faulty, for much the same reason, the effect of environment and circumstance.

"As a foil to the perfection of a few tales, his everyday looseness can be exasperating. He loads his narratives with 'enough of 'however,' in fact, 'it should be added,' 'to be sure,' and the like to increase their length appreciably, yet seems unconscious of this special vice. His discursive and ingenious mode of thought drove him to an absurd overuse of the parenthesis, and to such dependence upon the dash, in punctuation, that in self-justification he planned a discourse upon its utility. Between his own monomania and the usage in his day, the task of a logical repunctuation of his literary remains is most trying, yet still more indispensable. His vocabulary was meagre; pet words and phrases constantly recur, and many do service alike in his prose and verse. This is the more strange, considering his frequently incomparable artistic skill."

Concerning the facts of his life, one may sympathize keenly with the trials of a sensitive temperament in battle with ignorance and vulgarity, and may have the tenderest pity for the victim of bad passions and worse appetites, and yet not view all the accredited circumstances with mournful gravity. Perhaps the saddest note struck in Mr. Woodberry's Memoir—in which there is never a suggestion of straining for effect—is in that letter written by Poe in New-York to Mrs. Clemm, his mother-in-law, in Philadelphia, recounting the comforts of life in a Greenwich Street boarding house, where the tea was strong, and there were two heaping plates of cold veal and cold ham on the table. At that time Poe was a famous man. He had something over four dollars in his pocket, and while he wrote, "Sis" was busy mending his "pants," which he "tore against a nail." The bitter incongruousness of this makes it touching. But those late "love" affairs of the poet, those singularly involved attachments to middle-aged poetesses, which seem to be fixed forever as essential incidents in the story of his life, are the reverse of romantic, and at this late day can be viewed only as humorous episodes. With the long, sallow face of Poe before us in the frontispiece—Sartain's familiar engraving—we cannot help recalling the amatory experiences of Alfred Jingle, Esq., at the ball in the Bull Inn, Rochester, and at Dingley Dell.

As for the weird tales in the first volume of the new edition, Mr. Stedman's remark that "the reader who chanced in youth to come upon one of Poe's finer stories is not likely to have forgotten its impression on his unjaded sense of mystery and beauty" is indisputable. But though the impression is remembered it is not repeated. The unjaded sense, the inexperience and ignorance of the sorrows and afflictions of real life were indispensable to the effect. One who has not read "The Fall of the House of Usher," for instance, since his youth, recalls keenly its thrill and horrible fascination, but finds it now, beautiful in cadence, imaginative, even powerful, but not thrilling, or awful. Mr. Stedman's association of the mystery and feeling in this with Browning's "Childe Roland" is striking, but somewhat vague. The contents of the first volume include, besides the Romances of Death, the Old World Romances, among which are "The Masque of the Red Death," the marvelously wrought "Cask of Amontillado," and "The Pit and the Pendulum," an inferior story, in Mr. Stedman's opinion, but one of Poe's best remembered and oftenest reproduced nightmares. The typography of the new edition is admirable, the binding is tasteful, and Mr. Sterner's pictures show that he worked himself thoroughly into the Poe mood when he made them.

THREE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES

—The leading article in The Century is again Prof. Sloane's new biography of Napoleon, which is new in a very exact sense of the word. Even close students of modern Napoleonic literature—readers of the whole library of recent memoirs and essays—stand in need of learning what this work can tell them. Thus far it bears every mark of becoming a permanent addition to the short list of biographies of Napoleon now of real use to students. In Mrs. Fields's recollections of Dr. Holmes, readers will find many delightful glimpses of that most sunny and helpful of men, who, even as an author, retained so much of his character as a good physician. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's paper on "People in New-York" is cleverly written, wholesome in spirit, and mainly just when critical. Noah Brooks has a paper on Lincoln, Chase, and Grant, and he never writes better than when writing of the great events of other times, all of which he saw, and some part of which he was.

—The North American Review, with its "hit" of last month in Mark Twain's paper on Bourget, appears again in a more than average number. Secretary Morton, Mr. Springer, and Henry W. Cannon write on "The Financial Muddle," while Andrew Lang, Stevenson's friend, contributes some interesting recollections of the Scotch romance writer. Ouida has a paper on "Literature and the English Book Trade," which is pointed and anecdotal. She does not believe the English book trade is affected by our financial depression, but that it "has gorged itself on its own trash, like the boa constrictor who lately swallowed its own blanket and died thereof." Other writers in this number are the Rev. H. R. Haweis, Senator Platt, (O. H., not the one of Tioga County,) Simon Newcomb, and Albert J. Vandam.

—The February number of The Popular Science Monthly contains the familiar array of scientific papers written by authorities and yet understandable of the people. Mr. Serviss has his third paper in his new series, entitled "Pleasures of the telescope." Mr. Serviss, by the way, within the past year, acquired a distinction not astronomical. He climbed the Matterhorn. Other attractive papers in the present number are an account by Nansen, the explorer, of a day's hunting among the Eskimos, James Sully's sixth paper on "Childhood," and Dr. S. T. Armstrong's discussion of "The Serum Treatment of Diphtheria."

LITERARY NOTES

—Macmillan & Co. will bring out in new form the entire English Men of Letters series. Three of the original books will be published as one volume, the whole set making thirteen volumes. One volume will appear each month. In the first volume will be given Prof. Ward's "Chaucer," Dean Church's "Spenser," and George Saintsbury's "Dryden."

—A third edition of the late Prof. Stanley Jevons's "State in Relation to Labor" is about to be issued by Macmillan & Co. In the "Life and Letters of Prof. Jevons," Mrs. Jevons says this work was the result of the maturest thoughts upon the subject, her husband's conclusion being that no hard and fast rules could be laid down for the interference or non-interference of the State with labor.

—George Macdonald has been correcting the proof sheets of a new romance called "Lilith."

—During the present month Henry Holt & Co. expect to issue the following works: Ten Frink's "Five Lectures on Shakespeare," translated by Julia Franklin; "Jack O' Doon," (Buckram Series,) a tale of the North Carolina coast, by Maria Beale; Johnson's "Rasselas," edited by Prof. O. F. Emerson of Cornell; "German Prose and Poetry and Poetry for Early Reading," edited, with introduction, notes, and vocabulary, by T. B. Bronson; "Stories from Grimm, Andersen, and Hauff, and Poems by Various Authors," edited with introduction, notes, and vocabulary, by T. B. Bronson; "Hauff's Karavene, with Poems by Various Authors," edited by T. B. Bronson; "Three Classic German Tales," edited by A. B. Nichols, instructor in Harvard, and Benedix's comedy, "Der Dritte," edited by Miss Marion P. Whitney.

—Roberts Brothers have just ready a new edition, in five volumes, of five works by R. L. Stevenson. They are "Travels with a Donkey," "An Inland Voyage," "The Silverado Squatters, "Treasure Island," and "Prince Otto."

—Books which Messrs. Hunt & Eaton will soon have ready are the fourth volume of Bishop Foster's "Studies in Theology," and Bishop Hurst's "Literature of Theology."

—Messrs. Bangs & Co. have issued a list of prices paid for the books in the Charles B. Foote collection, sold by them late last month. The total sum realized was $15,543.25. Nearly all the books were bought by Americans, and more than half of them, it is believed, by members of the Grolier Club. One buyer is said to have received from London orders reaching a total of between $5,000 and $6,000. His purchases on these orders amounted to $7.

—Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. have received from Bavaria, where so much exquisite printing is done, a series of valentines, entitled "A Bunch of Violets," "Love Secrets," "Good Luck and Good Wishes," and "Love Knots." They are more like Christmas or Easter cards than like old-time valentines. Indeed, sedate and elderly persons of the most dignified habits might not hesitate to use them.

—The Westminster Gazette is pleased to hear from London publishers that the new year "promises, so far as the book trade is concerned, to be a decided improvement on 1894."

—According to The London Times, French experts question the duration of life of modern French newspapers and books, owing to the inferior quality of the paper. Their opinion is that the books would for the major part "literally turn to dust within much less than a century," and so public libraries would become literary cemeteries. To prevent this crumbling away of printed documents, the French Budget Committee proposes having 100 copies of the Journal Officiel printed daily on Dutch paper. To wood pulp the overaddition of earthy substances tends to brittleness in the paper. Rapid methods of bleaching render it rotten. Paper with a lessening quantity of woody fibre will not resist constant changes of temperature. Even when the material is sound, the modern printed book has not the solid binding of a hundred years ago.

—Maurice Barrès is writing a book on political life in France, in the form of a popular novel, entitled "Leurs Figures."

—The Revue Encyclopédique is to publish a review of the work of Edmond de Goncourt, which will be written by four men of letters.

—José Maria de Heredia will finish in a few days his discourse in praise of M. de Mazade. It was a great effort. The descendant of the conquistadors had to read the complete works of Mazade, which are dull. He will be received at the Académie by Francois Coppée, who wants only two months to prepare his reception speech.

—Albert Sorel was received at the French Académie Feb. 7; Paul Bourget is to be received the last Thursday in April. Elections for successors to Duruy and Lesseps will take place at the end of May. Jules Lemaitre will, without doubt, be the successful candidate for Duruy's chair.

—Three volumes, the work of Nietzsche, the celebrated German philosopher, who is insane, have been translated by Henri Albert, and are to be published in a few weeks.

—Mme. Edmond Adam (Juliet Lamber) is writing her Memoirs.

—Maurice Maeterlinck is skating on the canals of Flanders, but he is writing at the same time a preface and translation of Novalis, who was a sort of German Pascal, a somnambulist, who died at twenty-nine years of age, and whose mind was extraordinarily elevated and pure.

—The Secretary of a French Minister has worked in a wine shop in order to study the manners of the common people at home. He will write a book about them, "En Plein Faubourg." His name is Henry Leylet.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE ARMY AND NAVY YEAR BOOK. Compiled by Lieut. Lewis S. Van Duzer, U. S. N. 12mo. Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

PARTIR A TIEMPO. Comedia en un acto. Por Son Mariano José de Larra. New-York: William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

LECTURES FACILES POUR L'ETUDE DU FRANCAIS. Par Paul Bercy. New-York: William R. Jenkins. $1.

SIMPLES NOTIONS DE FRANCAIS. Par Paul Bercy. New-York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

TRANS-CASPIA. The Sealed Provinces of the Czar. By M. M. Shoemaker. 12mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.50.

THE DOCTOR, HIS WIFE, AND THE CLOCK. By Anna Katharine Green. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A Receiver Called For.—An application has been made for the appointment of a receiver for the old Front Street Theatre in Baltimore. This house, which was built in 1829, is a landmark of the city, and at one time was its leading fashionable theatre. But the population has gone away from it, and new theatres in better localities have gradually absorbed the better part of its old patronage, and now, the application says, the Maryland Theatre Company, which owns it, cannot meet its expenses and is insolvent. Many famous artists have appeared in the old Front Street Theatre, among them Macready, the elder Booth, (with whom Mrs. John Drew made her début on its boards,) as the Duke of York in "Richard III.," in 1842; Charlotte Cushman, and Jenny Lind. In 1860 the old theatre was the scene of the stormy Democratic National Convention which preceded the rebellion, and which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President, and four years later the Union National Convention, which renominated Abraham Lincoln, was held in the same house. The theatre is now being managed by a syndicate of this city. No dividend has been paid on its stock for two or three years, and six months' ground rent is overdue.

—Decided by His Hatter.—The Paris Figaro tells a queer story of the rejection of Labiche's first play by the Directory of the Pantheon Theatre. The Reading Committee of the house which passed on all plays, was composed exclusively of hatters doing business on the left bank of the Seine, the Director himself being one of them, and there was great rivalry between these artists in headgear and those of the right bank. When, at last, Labiche wore a fine hat, which the committee recognized as coming from the right bank, and this so enraged them that they voted unanimously to reject his play. The story is told in all seriousness by The Figaro.

—Postal Employes' Benefit.—Manager French has tendered the use of the Broadway Theatre for a benefit performance for the postal employes Thursday afternoon, Feb. 21. He has also volunteered the services of the company now playing "The District Attorney" at the American Theatre for the occasion. Those having the benefit in charge hope to make it one of the most successful events of the season.

—The New Casino Ballet.—Rudolph Aronson promises some novel and beautiful effects in the new ballet which will be a feature of the opening of the remodeled Casino, Feb. 18. The falling, which will pass through shafts of vari-colored lights, which give to the descending flakes a variety of hues and tints. The scene of the ballet is St. Petersburg, in Winter, and there are twenty dancers.

—Another Actor Who Paints.—Walter Stearns Hall, the leading juvenile man of the Lyceum Theatre company, who is now playing the lover in "The Case of Rebellious Susan," is also an artist with the brush. He has half a dozen pictures now on view in the water color exhibition at the National Academy of Design.

—Couldock to Retire.—C. W. Couldock, the veteran actor, who was last seen here in Augustus Thomas's play, "New Blood," at Palmer's, is in poor health, and will probably retire permanently from the stage very soon. A proposition to tender him a farewell benefit has been made in Boston.

—"The War of Wealth."—Manager Jacob Litt has engaged William Furst, director of the Empire Theatre orchestra, to compose the incidental music for C. T. Dazey's new play, "The War of Wealth," which is soon to have its first production in Philadelphia.

—Elvia Croix Ill.—Mrs. Thomas Q. Seabrooke, known to the comic opera stage as Elvia Crolx, has retired from the support of her husband, on account of illness, and Irene Murphy has been engaged to appear in her roles.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Transfers in the Nineteenth Infantry—Capt. William P. Evans, from Company I to Company F; Capt. Edmund D. Smith, from Company F to Company I.

—Leave of Absence—Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery, two months' extension.

Navy.

—Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank has been detached from the New-York yard and ordered to the Marblehead, in place of Assistant Engineer O. W. Koester, whose orders to the Marblehead have been revoked.

—Assistant Surgeon F. G. Braithwaite has been detached from the New-York Naval Hospital and ordered to examination for promotion April 1.

—Assistant Naval Constructor Elliott Snow has been ordered to duty as member of the Paint Board, at Mare Island, California.

—Assistant Surgeon James Stoughton has been ordered to examination for promotion.

—Lieut. Benjamin Tappan has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

The McGarrahan Claim.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House Committee on Private Land Claims to-day ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill to submit to the court of private land claims the question of the title of the late William McGarrahan to the Pancho Panoche Grande tract in California.

IN THE NORTHEAST NOW

The Storm Severest in New-York, New-England, and Pennsylvania.

TREMENDOUS TIDES ON THE COAST

Wharves, Streets, and Buildings Flooded—Suffering in Pennsylvania—Many Cities Snowbound.

The northwestern part of the United States particularly found relief yesterday from the extreme cold and heavy snow which prevailed there Wednesday and Thursday. The storm continued its flight eastward.

The operation of railroads in the Northwest, while still much impeded, is much more satisfactory, and by to-night trains will probably be on schedule time.

The warmest spot in the country yesterday was Palm Beach, Lake Worth, Florida, where 55° above was registered.

The snowstorms were heaviest in Northern New-York, Pennsylvania, and the New-England States. Considerable snow fell in New-Jersey.

A peculiar feature of the storm in New-England was the enormous high tides which prevailed along the entire coast. Wharves, streets, and buildings were submerged. Much damage was done.

The orange trees in Florida, it is feared, have been destroyed.

Street-car traffic in many of the Northeastern cities was almost suspended. Many railroad trains were stalled in drifts.

BIG TIDES ALONG NEW-ENGLAND.

Streets, Wharves, and Buildings Badly Flooded.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 8.—The tide here today was the highest since the freshet of 1846. There is from one to three feet of water in the cellars of stores on Exchange Broad, Central, and Front Streets. The damage caused is from $15,000 to $20,000.

The tide is five feet higher than flood. The railroad bridge across Kenduskeag stream is weighted down with freight cars and locomotives to prevent it from being carried away.

The high northeaster has gone down somewhat and the snowstorm is moderating slightly.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 8.—To-day's tide was the highest known here for years. In some cases the water rose to the flooring of the wharves, and it flooded many cellars.

BATH, Me., Feb. 8.—The tide to-day is the highest ever recorded here, necessitating the stopping of work in several buildings along the wharves.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 8.—The Piscataqua River to-day was at the highest point known for years. Wharves were submerged and many storehouses and cellars were overflowed. Nearly all the buoys in the river were carried away by the tide and ice. A large number of fishing vessels are in the lower harbor, and many fouled, but the revenue cutter Dallas prevented any severe damage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—The tide at this port was the highest since the famous storm of September, 1869. The water ran over docks and wharves and submerged cellars of warehouses. In some parts of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company's plant 6 feet of water were measured. The damage to the company will amount to thousands.

Fires in engines were put out and machinery inundated, as a result of which the city cannot be lighted to-night.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 8.—A tidal wave apppears to have accompanied the storm. The wharves in many places are submerged and buildings along the water front are flooded. At the Fort district the wharves are all under water and flooring has been carried away.

At Atlantic Wharf, one of the largest in the city, the sea is breaking over the wharf and flooding buildings.

The scene from the wharves is one of great confusion. In every direction can be seen vessels with broken spars and torn sails and rigging. It is feared that great damage has been done to the fishing fleet that recently sailed from here.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 8.—The tide here was never known to rise so high as it did to-day. Water covers the wharves to the depth of two feet. Front Street was inundated to the depth of eighteen inches. On Water Street the New-Bedford Machine Company and the Smith & Carlton Iron Foundry were obliged to close, and several of the mills were forced to close down because of the large amount of water in the basement.

The New-Bedford and Fair Haven Bridge is covered with water in many places, the water making a complete breach over it. The Coggeshall Street Bridge is completely submerged, rendering travel over it impossible.

In Fair Haven, across the river, the heavy southwest gale caused the highest tide ever known, forcing the water over Main Street, in that town, from the high school to Spring Street. The water stood two feet deep on the Mill Bridge.

Cakes of ice a foot thick were thrown on Bridge Street from the river, and Main Street was covered with ice cakes. Privilege Street was covered with water, and the cellars of all the houses on that street are flooded.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Feb. 8.—Such a gale as swept Cape Cod to-day has not happened before since the great blizzard of 1888. The wind at 9 A. M. reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour.

The tides in the bay were higher than ever known before, washing the banks and threatening the destruction of twenty fishing houses along the shore. Roads were washed in every direction.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 8.—A tremendous high tide, accompanied by great seas and heavy ice, is doing great damage along the water front to-day. Two barges are ashore.

At the beach, a part of the sea wall is gone, and the roadway is washed away. At the naval station, several thousand dollars' damage was done to walls.

STILL SNOWING UP THE STATE.

Large Drifts Block Railroad Lines—Trains Stalled.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—With the exception of a lighter fall of snow, the storm in this locality had all the characteristics of the blizzard of March, 1888. The storm abated during the afternoon, but the weather is threatening again to-night. The mercury fell to 3° below zero during last night, and did not get above zero again during today. Fifteen inches of snow fell on the level, but was lifted by a high northeast wind, which at times reached a velocity of forty-five miles an hour, and piled into high drifts. The railroads suffered severely, the deep cuts being filled full of snow, which caused much delay to trains. The worst difficulty was experienced by the New-York Central on its Hudson River Division.

Trains arriving from the West during the day were from five to eight hours late. Not a single train came in from the South until after 9 o'clock. This was the Empire State Express, and it was more than eleven hours late. It was the first train from New-York City to arrive after No. 35, which left the Grand Central Station at 9:15 o'clock last night. Toward midnight a combination train, made up of the night express, the newspaper, and other trains, which were held by the wreck at New-Hamburg, rolled into the station here. On it were a number of New-Yorkers, who had intended to attend the Morton ball to-night, and this morning's New-York papers.

During the day trains were made up here and sent West to take the place of those held at New-Hamburg. The first train sent South, however, was a combination leaving at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Between that hour and 10 o'clock to-night, four trains had been sent South. The Empire State Express, east bound, was five hours late in reaching here, and the train hands reported another severe storm in progress along the Mohawk Valley. The uncertainty of railroad travel kept most of the legislators here.

With difficulty the electric lines in the city and suburbs ran cars, much of the time having to send along trains of three and five to keep the road open. In the suburbs there was no attempt made to run cars on time, the only attention being paid to removing the snow. At midnight the mercury was several degrees below zero, but the wind had died down somewhat.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A terrible storm has raged incessantly all day, and shows no signs of abatement. Trains on the Chateaugay and Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroads are abandoned. On the Delaware and Hudson they are all very late but still running.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 8.—All branch lines on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad were abandoned to-day, and the officials are devoting their whole attention to keeping the main lines open, with fair success. Through trains are running this afternoon.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Seven trains are stalled within the city limits, and seven cars of live stock are suffering for want of food and drink. The Susquehanna and Western morning train to New-York was abandoned. The Ontario and Western trains are stalled.

FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—About two feet of snow has fallen, and it is badly drifted. All roads are blockaded, railroad traffic is at a standstill, and freight trains are stalled in the snow at different places. The thermometer registers 10° below zero.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The storm continues here with unabated fury. The lowest point reached during the night was 11° below zero, and at noon to-day the mercury still dodged around zero. Railway and street car travel badly demoralized.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 8.—All attempts to operate the trolley line here has been abandoned. Freight traffic on both the Lehigh vallew and the Auburn branch of the New-York Central Railroad has also ceased.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The Erie Road west-bound train No. 3, the Pacific express due in this city at 4:05 A. M., and the Wells-Fargo express are stalled somewhere between Hancock and Callcoon.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The snow is in drifts three and four feet deep. All railroad and street railway travel is suspended. Ice harvesting has been suspended for four days. All business is at a standstill.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The fiercest blizzard seen in this neighborhood in many years is raging here to-day. No trains in or out of this city were running this morning.

NORWICH, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Since the storm began fourteen inches of snow has fallen and still it is snowing and blowing a gale. The thermometer is 8° below zero.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The Ontario and Western Road is completely blocked. The mercury stodd at 8° below zero at 10:30 this morning.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 8.—No trains reached here from any direction this morning, and business is nearly suspended.

SNOW BLOCKADES IN NEW-JERSEY

Several Overcome from Exposure—Little Street Car Traffic.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 8.—This city has suffered considerably from the storm. All the morning trains were delayed. No effort has been made to operate the Bergen, Norfolk, and Chapel Street lines of street cars since last night, and on the other routes blockades and tie-ups were numerous.

The railroads abandoned the effort to run trains on schedule time, and freight was entirely stopped.

August Laer, forty-five years old, of 10 Niagara Street, was taken to the police station with his hands and feet badly frozen this afternoon. Over 100 homeless men are sheltered at Police Headquarters. A number of letter carriers are reported to have frozen ears and noses.

Louis Mohr of South Fourth and Sussex Streets, Harrison, found a man lying near the front door of his saloon this morning, covered with snow. He was revived after hard work, and it was found that his feet, hands, and one of his ears were badly frozen. He gave his name as John McDonald, and said that he had a family living on Duke Street, Kearny. McDonald was taken to St. Michael's Hospital. His recovery is said to be doubtful.

Mrs. Peter Coffman, who lives on the old Kenter estate, in Somerset, near Franklin, N. J., saw a woman, apparently about twenty years old, lying exhausted on the doorstep yesterday. Dr. A. H. Van Riper declared that the woman must have been exposed to the cold for many hours. She said that she lived in Montclair and had started on Wednesday to visit her sister in Bloomfield. She did not stop to consider the cold nor the distance. The physician said there was no hope of saving her feet.

The house occupied by the Coffmans is about two miles from Franklin.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 8.—Travel on the electric cars was completely stopped to-day with the exception of a few cars running to the east side, the snow drifting back on the tracks as fast as cleared away. Almost all the factories were shut down on account of a lack of operatives, those operated by water power being forced to suspend on account of frozen wheels. The public schools suspended sessions.

Travel was abandoned on the Susquehanna and Western Railroad west of Butler, an attempt to cut through several feet of snow resulting in the derailing of an engine and several cars.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 8.—The storm visited this vicinity in all its fury to-day. The electric cars did not run until nearly noon to-day, and are not yet running regularly.

Robert Bronson of Essex Avenue was found lying in a drift at Central and Arlington Avenues, East Orange, this morning, half frozen to death. He was taken into the police station, and was then sent home in a critical condition.

John Stornach, a farmer from over the mountain, started this morning to come to South Orange. His left leg was frozen.

Telegraph and telephone wires are down here, and the railroad trains are some two hours late. All the public and private schools were closed to-day.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 8.—The snowstorm to-day was the worst felt in this city since the blizzard of 1848. The electric street railway was unable to operate its cars after 12 o'clock last night. Hundreds of commuters were stormbound until almost noon.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 8.—Business has been at a standstill here all day, owing to the blizzard. The snow has drifted badly, and those living in the suburbs have been unable to reach town.

The trains to-day have been running very irregularly. The newspaper and mail train due from New-York at 6:20, did not arrive until 9:30. The train got stalled here and did not leave for southern points until 1 o'clock.

There have been no mails from any places south on the New-Jersey Southern.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 8.—The heavy snowfall and intense cold compelled to-day a suspension of business in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. The trolley cars stopped running and will not resume their trips for several days. The public schools of the district did not attempt to open. The snow almost completely blocked railroad traffic.

At Elberon there is a drift fully ten feet deep, and several north-bound trains were stalled there for hours.

The patrol of the life savers last night was attended with much suffering and inconvenience. But for the resting spots on the board walk and an occasional Summer house on the north beat, it is doubtful if the men could have withstood the extreme hardships of the night. Acting Captain Van Brunt of the Deal Beach Station sent his patrols in pairs and kept a sharp lookout. The guards, as they came in from their desolate and dangerous tramps along the beach, were given restoratives.

IN NEW-ENGLAND TERRITORY.

Weather a Little Warmer, with Heavy Fall of Snow.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—It has not been so cold throughout New-England to-day, but snow has fallen very heavily in many sections. In this city travel is extremely difficult. Incoming and outgoing trains are late.

While the temperature generally is higher, the mercury still ranges close to the zero mark.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 8.—The storm has nearly tied up all the electric lines. Trains from the West were from two to three hours late. The snow has drifted badly.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 8.—The snowstorm here was accompanied by a terrific gale and zero temperature. Suburban roads are drifted badly, street-car service is paralyzed, and all steam railroad trains are from one to two hours late.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 8.—This city to-day experienced the worst blizzard of the season. The street railways were blockaded, trains late, schools closed, and business generally at a standstill.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8.—A great snowstorm prevailed here until noon, accompanied by a piercing northwest wind. From twelve to eighteen inches of snow have fallen, which has been blown into obstructive drifts all over the surrounding country. Railroad, horse car, and trolley travel is greatly impeded. Reports from the surrounding country are that the snow is piled in drifts from four to eight feet high in exposed places.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8.—No mails from any point were received at this office up to noon to-day. Trains on the Consolidated Road are from one to four hours late. The fall of snow here was five inches on the level. Local railways were not much interfered with. Neither of the New-York boats tried to face the storm.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—The storm has been of great severity in this State. Steamboat communication with Newport is entirely suspended because of ice in the lower bay. Pawtucket has lost her water connection via the Seekonk, and a few hours more of this intensely cold weather will close in the Providence River and prevent the freighters from getting to New-York and the Southern ports.

Street car travel is greatly impeded, and but few pedestrians are braving the bitterly cold winds.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 8.—A driving snowstorm began here this morning, with a gale, and the thermometer at zero. The mercury rose during the forenoon to 26° above.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 8.—A heavy fall of snow is general through the State. The wind blew fiercely and the mercury this morning was near zero.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 8.—The storm ceased in this city to-night. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen and is badly drifted. The railroads have suffered serious delays all day. Trains are from two to ten hours late, while the stages from over the mountains have not been heard from.

THE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg Has a Scarcity of Provisions and Fuel Gas.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The trolley lines in this city are unable to run their cars. Only a few were started out this morning, and only with partial success. The suburban electric lines are not running, the roads being blocked with immense snowdrifts, in some places the snow being even with the fences.

There is apparently no lessening of the storm, and the air is filled with flying snow. Railroad men say that it is equal to the blizzard of 1888.

Trains are arriving very slowly, and many, it is reported, are stalled in snowdrifts.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—The mercury at 6 o'clock this morning recorded 4° below zero. In exposed places it was several degrees lower. Indications are for much colder weather inside of twenty-four hours.

Trains on all roads entering Pittsburg are delayed by snow and frozen water tanks. Eastern trains this morning were five hours late, while those from the West were from two to three hours behind schedule time. Locally, the suffering from the cold is widespread, principally on account of unprecedented shortage of fuel gas.

Coal dealers are overwhelmed with rush orders and are working night and day to meet the everincreasing demands. The run on all of the charitable institutions in the city continues.

Produce dealers report a scarcity of supply, with no receipts, and prices are advancing. The extensive plant of the Westinghouse Electric Company, at Brinton, is closed down, and thousands of employes are idle on account of frozen water and steam pipes.

Teams are crossing the rivers on the ice, drawing heavily-loaded wagons. The river men are convinced that the river property will be in great danger of destruction when the heavy ice breaks up. The Ohio River is closed between Pittsburg and Wheeling. The Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers are ice-locked throughout their length.

There can be no changes in the condition of the big gorges in the Allegheny River until a rain or thaw causes the river to rise several feet.

ALTOONA, Penn., Feb. 8.—Hundreds of men from the Pennsylvania Railroad shops were taken to the mountains to-day to shovel snow. All trains are from four to five hours late in consequence of the heavy drifts. A gale is blowing and the thermometer hovered about the zero mark all day.

MARYLAND SNOWBOUND.

Vessels Unable to Leave the Bay—Business Practically Suspended.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—High winds prevailed throughout the night and early morning hours, and snowdrifts piled on susceptible street corners until sidewalks were well nigh impassable. The rapid-transit lines kept their sweepers working all night, and piled the heavy snow in high banks alongside the tracks, but they were only partly successful in running cars today. Traffic in every direction was delayed, but the greatest inconvenience was caused by the delay in the arrivals of mail trains from the North. The early morning trains were from four to seven hours late, and the mails that should have been distributed before 9 o'clock did not reach the city until noon or thereafter.

No business was attempted along the wharves to-day, and but a few of the larger seagoing vessels could move in the ice-blocked channel of the Chesapeake Bay. Many vessels are reported icebound in the lower bay, among them the steamers Dorchester, for Boston; Alleghany, for Savannah; Georgia, for Norfolk, and Earnford, for Cuba.

The snow, which fell continuously for twenty hours, ceased early in the day, the Weather Bureau estimating that 9½ inches had fallen since noon yesterday. The wind maintained a velocity of from 30 to 42 miles an hour, reaching the maximum at noon to-day. The temperature, which rose for zero this morning to 7° at noon, gradually fell during the afternoon, and indications pointed to the lowest record for the year to-night.

The through trains on the Western Maryland and Baltimore and Lehigh Railroads are snowbound in the upper counties of the State, and the York (Penn.) branch is impassable. Snowdrifts twenty and thirty feet in height are reported.

Frederick, Hagerstown, Westminster, and other Western Maryland cities report the storm to

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—A Bunch of Violets. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Water Color Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl. Matinée.
BLOOMINGDALE'S, 3d Av-59th, 60th St—Napoleon Exhibit.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene
DALY'S, Broadway-30th-St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsal. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime. Matinée.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Flams. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Papageno. Matinée, 2:00—Nathan der Weise.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Manon. Matinée, 2:00—Romeo et Juliette.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—2:30—Piano Recital.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée.
ST. JAMES'S HALL—2:00—Lecture, Japo-Chinese War.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	40	2	3:30 P. M.	51	4
6 A. M.	39	1	6 P. M.	48	5
9 A. M.	40	2	9 P. M.	46	4
12 M.	46	2	12 P. M.	42	2

Average temperature yesterday..... 2¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 44
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

Mr. Cleveland has done the right thing at the right time and in the best way possible. When the present session of Congress began he made a clear, simple, and full statement of the situation of the national finances, the perils that were involved in our actual laws, and the legislation necessary fairly and permanently to avoid them. After more than half of the session had been allowed to slip by and Congress had done worse than nothing, he renewed his effort to make it understand what was needed and what would happen if the needed thing was not done. Still Congress pottered and stumbled, and finally on Thursday the House, which had shown some disposition to do its duty, broke down and proclaimed to the country that nothing could be expected at this session. Promptly the next day Mr. Cleveland announced the result of negotiations which, with entire wisdom and the firm courage of which he has shown so many proofs, he had undertaken pending the decision of Congress.

"In the judgment of those especially charged with the responsibility," says the President, "the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation is so unpromising with the omission thus far on the part of Congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises as to enjoin immediate Executive action with the facilities now at hand.

"Therefore, in pursuance of Section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes, the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking whereby bonds of the United States, authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to the amount of a little less than $62,400,000 are to be issued for the purchase of gold coin amounting to a sum slightly in excess of $65,000,000, to be delivered to the Treasury of the United States, which sum, added to the gold now held in our reserve, will so restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than $100,000,000."

Section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States, authorized by law, at such rates and on such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest."

The rate at which the bonds thus to be issued will cost the United States in interest is 3¾ per cent. It is a high rate, higher than was necessary in November last, and the advance expresses exactly the discredit which the imbecility, or worse, of Congress has brought upon the Nation. How exact the expression of that discredit is is shown by the fact that if in the next ten days Congress shall authorize a gold bond at 3 per cent. it will be taken instead of the coin bonds at 3¾ per cent. The difference is equivalent to $16,174,770. Congress has forced this needless sacrifice upon the people, and Congress can, if it will, prevent it. The issue is as plain as day, and it is for Congress, and Congress only, to decide it.

Meanwhile we hope that the leaders of each of the two parties in the House and in the Senate will cease their intolerable snarling and try to attend to the interests of the country. Their previous blundering will be forgiven only on that condition. We make no distinctions in our hearty condemnation of the past and our appeal and warning for the future. The leaders of neither party have done justice to their followers or to the country. It is possible, as we have already said, that if Mr. Thomas B. Reed could have restrained his ambition to show how smart a politician he can be and contented himself with plain and common honesty, his party might have rallied and saved the wretched exhibition of Thursday. It is still possible that if he will use his power and influence in a manly effort to secure a gold bond, and the Democratic leaders will join, the House and then the Senate may be brought to their senses.

But if this cannot be, the whole country will thank the President that he has taken a patriotic, unselfish, and fearless course, for in that course he represents the real temper and character of the American people.

THE MAYOR AND THE PARKS.

The Mayor has expressed his disapproval of two of the provisions in the Percy bill providing for a reorganization of the Park Department. One of these provisions is the change in the number of Commissioners from four to five; the other is the provision that each Commissioner shall receive $1,000 a year, instead of the President getting $5,000 and the other Commissioners nothing, as is now the case. The total salary list, it will be observed, would be the same in either case.

It seems to us that the provisions of the bill as introduced have been dictated by a careful consideration of the needs of the parks, and that the Mayor's objections would be removed on further examination. That the number of Commissioners should be an odd number is clearly the dictate of experience. Lately the division has been three to one, the minority commonly representing the interests of the city, but in the old bi-partisan days the Commissioners were arrayed against each other, two on a side, and the normal state of the board was a dead-lock. Of course, this is objectionable, and it was no doubt to provide against a dead-lock that the number was fixed at five. The only question is whether three or seven would not be preferable, but the latter number is so large as to be unwieldy and to increase the chances of the want of a quorum, which has very often happened with four Commissioners. On the other hand, three are too few for a board which is a consulting as well as an executive body and in which various interests, by which we do not mean political interests, are entitled to representation.

The division of the President's salary among the Commissioners seems also judicious. If the Mayor will consult anybody versed in the inside history of the Park Department he will be surprised to learn what a network of intrigue has been spun around that object of desire, the President's salary, and how ruthlessly the interests of the parks and the public have been sacrificed to the avidity of the Commissioners for their several "turns" at this salary. The duties of the President are not so much more onerous or responsible than those of the other members that he should get $5,000 while they get nothing. The moderate allowance proposed by the bill will cover the expenses of a Commissioner, while the honor of the Presidency of a proper board will compensate for the additional labor it involves.

The Mayor's acceptance of the resignations of Mr. Clausen and Mr. Bell indicates that he is ready to appoint their successors. While Mr. Clausen has not been a satisfactory Park Commissioner, he has shown a capability of rendering the city useful service in some sphere of action better adapted to his qualities. Mr. Bell, on the other hand, has been a very good Commissioner and has performed the one important service that of late years a Park Commissioner has been able to render, of apprising the public of what his colleagues were "up to" and sounding a timely alarm. Whether the Mayor has five Commissioners to appoint or only four, he will have no easy task to constitute a satisfactory board, which should unite qualities that are rarely found in any one man—good business judgment, experience in the administration of extensive works, and intelligent appreciation of the uses and requisites of public parks.

LESSONS OF THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Now that the strike on the surface railroads of Brooklyn may be considered as over, it will be well to look back upon the mistakes that have been made and see what lessons are to be drawn from them. Both parties to the controversy were in the wrong, in the first place, in not considering that other interests besides their own were involved. Not only were the comfort and the business of the people of Brooklyn concerned in a continuous operation of the roads, but the legal rights of the public and the legal obligations of the companies were involved, for the business of transportation is not a mere private affair, which, after a franchise has been granted for it, can be managed to suit the officers or the employés of the corporations, regardless of the public. This fact made it incumbent upon both parties to make every reasonable effort to avoid a rupture of their relations and to take the public into account before deciding to sever them.

Before resolving to strike work, the men should have made their grievances and their demands plainly known, not only to their employers, but to the public, for it was inevitably to the public that their appeal would have to be made for support. The companies were equally bound to be candid and aboveboard, and to make clear their reasons for not acceding to the demands and for adhering to the terms of employment which they offered. They had no right to regard it as their own business alone. They were conducting a public business, and trouble with their workmen threatened a public injury. If they were right in the position taken, they could have no reason for refusing to make it known and to have it fully understood. If reasonable measures had been taken for a mutual understanding and for a general public understanding of the merits of the dispute, there are ten chances to one that the matter would have been adjusted amicably and satisfactorily.

While the strike was unnecessary and both parties were at fault in bringing it about, the workmen made a serious mistake the moment they resorted to violence and gave encouragement to disorder. It turned public sympathy against them and made ultimate failure sure. The community simply cannot afford to have any controversy, public or private, whichever side the right may be on, settled by such means. The right to work as well as the right not to work must be protected. Property and business must be made safe and law and order must be maintained. Otherwise there is anarchy and no chance of getting at the rights of any controversy. Assuming that a strike was justified, the men should simply have left the companies to get on without their service, not only refraining from interference and from disorder, but ranging themselves on the side of the law and its authorities and helping to prevent interference and disorder. Then there would have been a fair test, public sympathy would have been with them, and there would have been impregnable ground for proceedings to compel the companies to continue their service to the public without unreasonable delay.

When disorder once began, the authorities of Brooklyn made a serious mistake in not stepping forward and promptly and firmly repressing it with all the power necessary, without inquiring for a moment as to who was right or wrong in the labor dispute. In the violence and disorder everybody was wrong that engaged in it or countenanced it, and on that principle the authorities should have acted without hesitation or parley. Order being maintained and law obeyed, they would have been in a position to inquire what the matter was and perhaps to aid in the adjustment of the trouble, and great public and private loss and injury would have been avoided. Brooklyn would have been saved from disgrace, and her authorities from humiliation and a loss of prestige not to be recovered.

After all these mistakes, those concerned should be in a mood to profit by them and take their lessons to heart, and, first of all, some rational method worthy of sensible men should be devised to bring about a clear mutual understanding of the case on both sides, when there is dissatisfaction between employers and employed, and then to apply some reasonable mode of adjusting differences. In regard to railroad employment, it is the right of the public to have this done in an open and well-ordered manner, so that there may be a general understanding of the merits of the dispute and of decisions by which it is settled. There should be a binding assent beforehand in some form to such decisions.

THE END OF THE WAR.

The latest news from Wei-Hai-Wei cannot mean anything else than that the war is over, that it is actually ended by the removal of China's means of organized resistance. The destruction of the two battle ships Chen Yuen and Ting Yuen was in itself a very enterprising and gallant feat of arms. These ships had been very severely tested in the battle off the Yalu, and their invulnerability seemed to be pretty well established by the fact that, in spite of the terrific mauling they received and the great superiority of the Japanese in rapidity and precision of fire, they were still able to get away and presumably to "fight another day." The Chinese supposed that they were free from danger in a land-locked harbor, protected by a system of torpedoes and submarine mines operated from the shore; and so they would have been if the Japanese had been Chinese. But the Japanese sailors did not allow themselves to be deterred by these obstacles. They first sent out boats to cut the wires of the defenses and render them harmless and then dispatched their torpedo boats straight for the iron-clads, which they succeeded in reaching and in demolishing. A more spirited and "European" achievement has not been performed during the war.

But the destruction of these iron-clads, the like of which neither China nor Japan now possesses, is more than a gallant feat of arms. It is the removal of the last obstacle to the invasion and undisturbed possession of the Chinese coast and leaves China prostrate and helpless. There is no use now, when nothing but the weather obstructs the march to Pekin, in waiting or agitating for foreign intervention. The Japanese have shown themselves as superior to their adversaries in diplomacy as in war. It was entirely in the line of Oriental diplomacy to send envoys to Japan ostensibly to make peace, but with no power to do anything but "talk it over" and protract negotiations as long as might be, in reliance upon the occurrence of some lucky accident. The Chinese had already found out that Winter was no protection to them against the odious "Wo-jin," who kept on beating them as if the season were most favorable. When their envoys, at once upon showing their credentials, were ordered out of the country they found out that it was of no use to undertake sham negotiations. They have not thus far induced the Japanese to suspend operations for a single day. Now it is announced that they are sending out real envoys, with real power to conclude peace. These envoys will doubtless in their turn endeavor to gain time, but they will be likely to learn in their turn that their conquerors are not to be fooled. It is in the last degree improbable that the Japanese Army or Navy will carry on the war any less vigorously because a treaty of peace is under discussion, or will give the Chinese a respite of a day's truce on account of the negotiations. Considering that the record of the Japanese is one of unbroken successes and that the disorganization and helplessness of the Chinese are increasing, it must be plain to the Chinese that their best course is to make peace on the best terms they can at Yokohama before the Japanese have a chance to announce their own terms of peace at Pekin.

JUSTICE LONG AND MR. BANNIGAN.

We commend to the consideration of Justice Charles Dean Long of the Michigan Supreme Court the example of Augustus Bannigan of Paterson, N. J., who, having been converted by the Salvation Army, has paid back to the Government $419 in pension money wrongfully procured by him in his unregenerate days. We presume that Justice Long has never heard of Mr. Bannigan, and it is quite probable that Mr. Bannigan has never heard of this somewhat notorious member of Michigan's court of last resort, but it is not difficult to predict what this hitherto unknown resident of New-Jersey would say to the Michigan Judge if the latter should lay his case before him and ask for an opinion. We suggest to Justice Long that he should apply this simple test at some time when his fight with the Government will permit him to do so.

Mr. Bannigan would learn with surprise—and some disgust, we think—that Judge Long for several years, while performing the duties of a Justice of Michigan's Supreme Court and drawing an annual salary of $7,000 for the same, also received a pension of the highest rate, $72 per month, which is provided by law for persons who are "totally helpless" and who "require the regular aid and assistance of another person," that is to say, a person incapable of doing anything for himself and requiring the constant attendance of a nurse. He would be surprised to hear that in 1884, a few months after a medical board had decided that he was entitled to only $30 per month, he accepted an increase of this allowance to $50, made by Commissioner Dudley, and that, in 1889, he permitted Commissioner Tanner not only to make a further increase to $72, (without legal application or declaration of any kind,) but also to give him more than $4,000 in cash as the proceeds of a "rerating" which extended back for fifteen years. He would listen with amazement to Judge Long's admission that he was not content with this, but asked for more, one month later, and then obtained more by means of additional "reratings" extending back to the year 1866.

We are confident that Mr. Bannigan's astonishment and disgust would be intensified by Judge Long's confession that the sum procured by him in cash, by means of these reratings, in 1889, while he was performing the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court, at a salary of $7,000, was $6,912.94. But when this man of tender conscience and stern conception of common justice should be informed that this Judge of Michigan's highest court had been engaged in bitter litigation with the Government for two or three years, striving to retain in the future that portion of his monthly allowance of $72 which the Government had undertaken to withdraw, what would he say? We do not think he would point to his own voluntary renunciation of $419—money which, by the way, he was obliged to earn before he could repay it—but his opinion would be expressed and his counsel would be given with much righteous emphasis. His advice would not be palatable to this Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, for it would urge restitution and repentance and public admission of error, but it would be approved by all honorable men of tender conscience.

We can scarcely hope that Justice Long will seek out Mr. Bannigan and ask for his views about this notorious case, but we have shown the Justice where he can be found, and the money to defray the Justice's traveling expenses can easily be raised by popular subscription if he will come to Paterson and brave the interview.

THE TROY POLICE BILL.

The Mullin bill for reorganizing the Police Department of the City of Troy violates about every sound principle and contains about every vice that could affect legislation relating to municipal administration.

The purpose of the Constitution in classifying cities is to have legislation relating to them general, so far as practicable, and there is no reason why methods properly applicable to Troy should not be supplied to all cities of the second class, to which it belongs.

The first Commissioners are to be appointed, not by the Mayor of the city, but by the Mayor, the Controller, and the City Engineer, or the majority of them, which destroys all individual responsibility for their appointment or their after conduct. If there is occasion for removing a Commissioner, it must be done by the Governor of the State, which is a gross violation of the principle of "home rule" for cities.

The board is to consist of four members and be bi-partisan. The general objections to that are familiar in these parts, but it is provided that after the first appointments, the terms of one Democratic and one Republican Commissioner expiring Jan. 1, 1897, and those of the other two Commissioners Jan. 1, 1899, vacancies shall be filled and new Commissioners shall be elected by the Common Council of the city. When two members of the board are to be chosen for full terms no member of the Council can vote for more than one candidate, and the bi-partisan division must be maintained. The method of first appointment is said to be the result of a "deal," and we can see no other explanation of it. The method of subsequent election would insure the choice of the machine candidates of both parties.

All appointments to the force are to be made by the Commissioners, and they are to examine applicants "as to their fitness and qualifications," and for that purpose they are constituted "a local Civil Service Board of Examiners." In other words, the examinations are to be prescribed and conducted by the appointing power, subject to no other scrutiny.

This is simply a scheme, applied to a city ordinarily Democratic, to compel a division of spoils and a destruction of responsibility in the most important department of the municipal service. There is not a line in the bill that is not dictated by partisan motives, or a purpose aimed at but to keep the City Government of Troy in politics as deep as possible.

The bill for the eradication of the disease commonly called consumption in the dairy herds of Connecticut, to which reference was made a few days ago, has been completed and was introduced in the Legislature at Hartford on Tuesday last. This bill was prepared by the Cattle Commissioners, the Board of Agriculture, and a committee of the Hartford County Medical Society, acting in concert, and is the result of a careful inquiry concerning the condition of the herds and the measures taken in adjoining States to preserve the health of live stock and purify the supply of milk and beef. The bill is a long one, and it appears to include all the provisions which a thorough familiarity with the subject would suggest. One section is as follows: "Said commission shall make an examination whenever necessary, and at least once in each year, of all cows in this State from which milk, cream, or butter is sold, used, or furnished to a creamery, and upon the discovery of the existence of tuberculosis in such animals, any of said Commissioners may prohibit the sale of milk, cream, or butter from such animals." There are general provisions for the condemnation and slaughter of diseased cows, the owner to receive the full appraised value of the condemned animal. The passage of this bill will give the State as good a law on this subject as has been enacted in any other State.

The snow flurry of Thursday night either greatly impeded or absolutely blocked all the passenger-carrying lines of the city. The elevated-road service broke down, cable cars were stalled, and the horse cars were lost. Amid all these delays tens of thousands of dinnerless and freezing passengers found some consolation in looking forward to the time when the construction of an underground rapid-transit system will deliver the city out of bondage to sleet and snow. An underground railroad can be operated in perfect comfort and security in the worst blizzard that ever raged.

Gurth the Saxon probably objected no more strenuously to the wearing of Cedric's collar than will the cats of Brooklyn to those which Mayor Schieren purposes to put around their necks. The sulky swineherd, chafed as to both shoulders and spirit by his badge of non-self-possession, developed a most reprehensible and dangerous tendency to criticise the laws then existent in regard to the division of property, and had Socialism been an invention of his day, would doubtless have delivered violent lectures, not only to Wamba, but all through the East Side of the Thane's forest. It will be the same with cats. No creatures are more intensely personal than they. Though the natural histories rank them among domestic animals, as a matter of fact they remain altogether wild and savage, living for themselves alone, exactly like a ward politician, and, like him, carrying out with fierce determination a policy of accepting all possible benefits from mankind and doing no service of any kind in return. It will be quite possible, of course, for Mayor Schieren to collar an indefinite number of cats, but to do so will but acerbate their natural malevolence. Nor need he expect that they will observe the conditions of any license law he may see fit to frame. No more than the saloon keepers will they close at 1 A. M. or on Sunday, nor can any truth-telling inscription be put on any cat's collar except "This is this cat's cat."

THEY PART COMPANY WITH REED

His Sound-Money Republican Friends Can't Stand His Dishonest Bond Bill.

From The Hartford Courant, Senator Hawley's Paper.

The Hon. Thomas B. Reed considers it one of the merits of his substitute bill that by the use of the word coin instead of the word gold it "avoids all questions which hinder the passage of the pending (Springer) bill." He told the House so Tuesday afternoon.

Right there a good many of Mr. Reed's old friends and admirers find themselves forced to part company with him. So far are they from regarding this feature of his bill as meritorious that it seems to them the bill's most serious demerit. Their notion is that there are some questions which should not be "avoided," but faced and answered—frankly, courageously, and once for all. They think that premeditated ambiguity is singularly out of place in the promises to pay of the United States. They believe, rightly or wrongly, that for Congress to persevere in the "avoiding" policy will be to invite experiences still more painful and humiliating than those which the Treasury and the business of the country are at present experiencing.

There was an incident in the House Tuesday afternoon that did not get itself reported in The Courant's Washington dispatches. After Mr. Reed had finished his speech, Mr. Jerry Simpson of Kansas obtained the floor. He argued that the words "in coin" in the substitute bill were valueless for the reason that they would be construed at the Treasury Department as meaning "in gold." If the gentleman from Maine would pledge himself, on his election to the Presidency, to appoint a Secretary of the Treasury willing and resolute to construe those words "in the interest of the people," that would be quite another matter.

"You'd make him the Populist candidate," suggested Springer.

"Certainly," said Jerry Simpson. "Everybody would vote for him."

At this, reports one of the observant note-takers in the press gallery, Mr. Reed "broke for cover." He retired to the corridor.

Those old friends and admirers of his of whom we have been speaking would probably be found (on investigation) unanimous in the opinion that the brilliant Maine Congressman, when he retired to the corridor, took a little food for thought along with him.

BEERBOHM TREE DELAYED

Went to Washington, but Could Not Get Back in Time to Act Last Night.

Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree and their company, who started for Washington Thursday night, after their performance at Abbey's, together with Mme. Pilar Morin and her pantomime troupe, did not reach their destination until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was impossible to return in time for the evening performances in this city. Abbey's Theatre was, therefore, closed last night, and people who went to the Eden Musée did not see the pantomime.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The train from New-York bringing a number of prominent theatrical people to take part in the Press Club entertainment here to-day, due at 7 A. M., did not reach this city until 2 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, who are of the party, called on President Cleveland this afternoon, and the party will return to New-York this evening by a regular train instead of the fast special, which had to be abandoned, owing to the heavy snowdrifts. Mr. Tree's manager telegraphed to New-York postponing the performance scheduled in that city to-night.

"John-a-Dreams" at the Empire.

H. Beerbohm Tree yesterday sold to Charles Frohman the exclusive rights to present "John-a-Dreams" in this country. Mr. Tree felt that in justice to the author of "John-a-Dreams" Haddon Chambers, this play should have an opportunity for a longer run here than he could give it. It is Mr. Frohman's idea now to produce the play at the Empire Theatre before the end of his stock company's term, which has been extended, as the Spring tour of the other large cities has been canceled.

"John-a-Dreams" gets its title from Hamlet's "like John-a-dreams unpregnant of my cause." The title is generally transformed in newspapers into "John A. Dreams," or "John O'Dreams." Its hero is an opium-eating person, who is in love with a lady with a Past. The play was very successful at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, and excited a wordy discussion about morality and the drama in The London Times.

Mr. Tree, Mr. Herbert Waring, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell there acted the parts that will doubtless be acted here by Mr. Henry Miller, Mr. Faversham, and Miss Viola Allen.

The Kendals' New Play.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Kendal announces that he has received a cable dispatch from the author of the new comedy which he and Mrs. Kendal will produce at the Tremont Theatre to-night, asking him to change the title from "A Political Woman" to "A Leader of Men." This seems to be a radical change, but it will be made. The play will also be acted for the first time in London to-night, at the Comedy Theatre, of which Comyns Carr is the manager, and it is generally believed that Mr. Carr himself is the mysterious author who conceals his identity under the pseudonym of Charles E. D. Ward. Carr was known as a dramatist long before he managed a theatre, and his latest signed play, "King Arthur," is now current at the London Lyceum.

Vanity.

There is a new weekly journal, and its name is Vanity. It is of the kind generally called a society journal. The vanities it treats of are the harmless and frequently amusing occupations of the idle and elegant world. It is pleasantly written. We note with satisfaction also that it is clean.

ANOTHER NEW OPERA SUNG

Saint-Saens's "Samson et Dalila" at the Metropolitan.

TAMAGNO AND MANTELLI THE STARS

A Work with Little Story or Action—And It Is Only a Moderately Successful One.

Two novelties in one week. That is the record of the Metropolitan Opera House management for the week which will close to-morrow night. If Verdi's "Falstaff" could have been made ready earlier in the season, the record would read differently, but perhaps the results would have been more gratifying to the public, for both novelties could have been heard oftener. Last night Saint-Saëns's opera "Samson et Dalila" was produced. It was first performed, through the influence of Liszt, at the Grand Ducal Theatre of Weimar, in 1877. The whole work was sung here by the Oratorio Society, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, at Carnegie Hall, on March 26, 1892. The principal artists engaged in that performance were Frau Ritter-Goetze as Dalila and M. Montariol as Samson. The other parts were in the hands of Emil Fischer, Homer Moore, H. E. Distelhurst, and Purdon Robinson. It was repeated in April, 1894.

The story is hardly worth repeating, as it deals with the well-known Biblical tale of the undoing of a strong man by the wiles of a wicked woman. It is in three acts, and comes to its natural conclusion with Samson's destruction of the temple. Much of the music was familiar here before Mr. Damrosch produced it, and the principal air of Dalila, "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix," has long been a favorite of the concert room. Mme. Fursch-Madi was especially fond of singing it. The opera is an uneven work, although it contains much that is characteristic of its gifted composer. Some of its scenes are written with immense force and earnestness, and occasionally there are bursts of genuine inspiration. There are other passages which, while they reveal the skill and ingenuity of a man of high musical ability, are after all arid. They betray a want of feeling, and at times even a lack of sympathy with the situation. The style in general has all the fluent, suave, and elegant melody of the French school; but there is a failure to reach the tragic pathos of the story.

The opening declamation of Samson is an excellent piece of writing in that broad style which reached its perfection in Mehul's "Joseph." It belongs to the same species of recitation as "En vain, Pharaon," and is admirably suited to the delivery of a vigorous tenor robusto. The air which enters soon after this recitative is also a symmetrical and forceful bit of composition. It is succeeded by a fine chorus, "Lo, the Spirit of the Lord," which is more like some of Mendelssohn's oratorio choruses than operatic music.

In the chorus of Hebrew men, "Praise Ye Jehovah," the composer set out to reproduce the color of the music of the synagogue, but it cannot be said that his efforts were crowned with success. The uninviting character of the melody and the coldness of the color enable the composer to produce a charming effect of contrast in the warm and sensuous music of the entrance of the Philistine women and Dalila; and perhaps this was his chief object. A trio for Samson, Dalila, and an old Hebrew follows, and this is an excellent number. There is not a great deal of interest in the music of the second act until Dalila's familiar "Mon Coeur" is reached. This lovely cantabile gains much in effect from being heard in its proper place. There is an abundance of storm and stress in the ensuing duo for the hero and the heroine.

Not a great deal can be said for the third act of the opera. It seems as if the composer had been waiting for the one grand duo which forms the musical climax of the work. After that his interest evidently flagged. There is a bit of clever travesty of "Mon coeur" at the opening of the air in which Dalila mocks Samson; but after all, that was the obvious thing to write. There is rhythmic energy in the chorus, "Dagon shows his power"; but it cannot be said that the act is rich in ideas. It goes without saying that the instrumentation of the entire opera is rich, sonorous, and full of color; for Saint-Saëns is a master of scoring. The ballet music of the last act, too, is well made. It will be understood from this review of the music that "Samson et Dalila" contains much that is interesting; but it would be rash to set it down as a great work.

The performance last night suggested one pertinent question, and that was: Why not keep the work on the concert stage? There is so little action in it that it seems hardly necessary to go to the trouble of dressing and setting scenery. The action is almost wholly confined to the ballet, and even that is not of a superior order. As a costumed concert, "Samson et Dalila" might have considerable attractiveness. It would require singers of a different kind from Signor Tamagno and Mme. Mantelli. The clarion tones of the one do not lend themselves readily to the accents of love, nor does the cold and somewhat forced style of the latter suggest the seductiveness of the charming priestess who stole Samson's hair. When this much is said, a critical summary of the performance has been given. Mme. Mantelli did not impart sufficient mellowness nor warmth to either the Spring song or the "Mon coeur," though it must be said that she sang both numbers with smoothness and good phrasing. Signor Tamagno made the most of his few opportunities for declamation, and, after the duo of the second act, he and Mme. Mantelli were recalled several times and loaded with flowers and wreaths. Signor Campanari sang the music of the High Priest excellently and M. Plancon more than filled his two unimportant rôles. The scenery was not new nor was it of striking appearance, except in the last act. Signor Mancinelli conducted. The cast was as follows:

Dalila.....Mme. Mantelli
High Priest.....Signor Campanari
Abimelech. } .....M. Plancon
An Old Hebrew. }
A Messenger.....Signor Vanni
First Philistine.....Signor Rinaldini
Second Philistine.....Signor de Vaschetti
Samson.....Signor Tamagno

The Kneisel Quartet.

The size of the audience at the Kneisel concert last night was determined rather by the state of the weather than by the merits of the entertainment offered. But the assemblage was altogether fit and not too painfully few. The programme consisted of Haydn's familiar quartet in D major, last played here by Miss Powell and her associates; Mozart's in C major, and Beethoven's in E minor, (Op. 59, No. 2.) It thus exhibited the evolution of the string quartet from the oaten pastoral of its inventor and the fuller strains of Mozart to its culmination in Beethoven—"in his hands the thing became a trumpet." A noteworthy and questionable change was the substitution of another slow movement for the adagio of the Haydn quartet. Such tampering with the classics in a series of chamber concerts in which instructiveness is so large an element would scarcely be defensible, even if the substitution were an improvement, and that was decidedly not the case. Some of the audience who had especially reckoned upon hearing Mr. Kneisel's presentation of what is virtually a solo for the first violin were disappointed. It was, very possibly, because Haydn's adagio gives too much prominence to the le

CHINA'S FLEET DESTROYED

Three More War Vessels Sunk in the Harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS ARE ACTIVE

Corean Legation at Washington Expresses Independence Firmly by Returning the Chinese Calendar.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Central News says:

"The Shanghai Mercury publishes a special dispatch which says that on the night of Feb. 4 the Japanese cleared the torpedoes at the entrance to Wei-Hai-Wei Harbor, and their torpedo boats made a dash for the Chinese war ship Ting-Yuen, which they succeeded in sinking. The next night the torpedo boats made another rush and sunk the Wei-Yuen, Li-Yuen, and Yang-Pa.

"There was great excitement in Che-Foo upon learning that the forts on the Island of Liu-Kung-Tao had been taken. Che-Foo is in no danger as yet, but the place has received a suggestion of what may happen. When the Japanese fleet passed the city they fired a few shots at the forts, apparently with the object of showing what they could do.

"The Japanese forces are advancing toward Che-Foo. Part of the Chinese fleet saved from Wei-Hai-Wei has arrived at Che-Foo. Telegrams from that place say that Admiral Ting, through whose efforts the ships were saved, has arrived there."

A dispatch to Lloyds from Shanghai confirms the report that the Japanese have taken Liu-Kung-Tao, and sunk the Chinese war ships Chen-Yuen and Ting-Yuen.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs that Admiral Ito reports from Wei-Hai-Wei, under date of Feb. 7:

"While we were bombarding the forts, the enemy's torpedo fleet issued from the harbor. A flying squadron chased them and disabled twelve of them, either by sinking them or driving them ashore.

"Capt. Semessima reports that, in passing Chee-Foo, he witnessed a heavy cannonade directed toward the harbor, into which shells from land guns could be seen dropping. He presumed that this outrage was committed by retreating Chinese. The English, French, German, Russian, and American war ships were in the harbor."

The same correspondent says: "Kai-Ping reports mention cannonading in the direction of Ying-Kow, where, it is supposed, new troops are drilling and making ready for the advance. The enemy's scouts frequently approach the Japanese advance lines from two directions. There are no signs of a Chinese retreat. Evidently, the enemy is in camp. More than thirty guns have been counted among them by the Japanese."

A dispatch from Che-Foo says the Japanese from Ninghai commenced at noon on Feb. 7 to bombard the western forts at Che-Foo. The foreigners there were armed and the town gates were closed and barricaded. The attack is regarded as a feint to cover the landing of additional Japanese troops last evening, ten miles east of Che-Foo, now attacking the eastern forts.

A dispatch to The Globe from Che-Foo says that several Japanese war ships passed that place on Feb. 7, pursuing two torpedo boats, on board of which it is believed that Admirals Ting and Maclure were escaping from Wei-Hai-Wei. It is reported that the torpedo boats were overtaken and sunk.

Kung Ta Jen, Chinese Minister, has gone to Paris to confer with the Chinese Peace Commissioners, who have arrived there.

The Central News correspondent in Port Arthur confirms the other Central News reports of the capture of Liu-Kung-Tao and the sinking of the Chinese war ships. He says that during the attack upon the island on Wednesday a Chinese shell exploded aboard the Japanese cruiser Tsukushi, killing and wounding eight men. To the list of Chinese vessels already reported as sunk the correspondent adds three, but does not give their names. He denies the report of a Japanese attack upon Chee-Foo. The firing there, he says, was done presumably by retreating Chinese troops. Admiral Ito is trying to ascertain the facts.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The European edition of The Herald will publish to-morrow a dispatch dated Che-Foo this morning. Its correspondent says that the Chinese Admiral, Ting, is holding out at Wei-Hai-Wei with what is left of his squadron, and that the majority of the Japanese troops are advancing upon Che-Foo.

From Shanghai The Herald has this dispatch under to-day's date:

"A Tokio dispatch says that the news of the sinking of the Chinese ironclads was received in Parliament concurrently with the division on an important question. A scene of joyful uproar ensued. The members applauded and frantically struggled with one another to reach the board where the telegram was posted.

"It is reported that Chinese fugitives from Wei-Hai-Wei are committing outrages upon foreigners in Che-Foo. The foreign war ships certainly will protect the Europeans and Americans."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Lai-Yuen is a battle ship smaller than the Ting-Yuen. She has a belt of nine-and-one-half-inch compound steel armor, and her barbettes are eight inches thick. She is of 2,850 tons displacement, 279 feet long, 40 feet beam, 16 feet 6 inches draught, and has 3,600 horse power. Her armament consists of two eight-and-one-half-inch and two six-inch rifles, and seven machine guns. She was built in 1887, and her speed is sixteen knots. The Yang-Pao is a 2,500-ton unarmored cruiser, 253 feet long, 32 feet beam, 18 feet draught, and of 15 knots speed. She was built in 1883, and has three eight-inch Krupp and seven four-and-three-quarter-inch rapid-fire guns.

The Corean Legation has served notice on the Chinese Minister at Washington that Corea is independent, a fact that he had ignored in sending to the Corean Chargé d'Affaires a copy of the Chinese almanac for the current year.

Ordinarily the presentation of a calendar might not be considered a matter of great importance, but the Chinese years are arbitrarily managed by the Emperor, Kwang Su, who has arranged for this year to have thirteen months, including an additional month of May.

This calendar is annually distributed to the subjects of the Emperor and to the rulers of vassal States, who are commanded to govern their dates by the Emperor's system. Heretofore the Coreans have used the Chinese year, most of their transactions being with China, and this has been considered by China a satisfactory proof of vassalage.

When Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister here, sent to the Coreans an official calendar, several days ago, it was promptly returned to him, with a notice that they had no use for it, as hereafter they intended to count time as other civilized nations.

It is understood that the Corean Legation has hitherto accepted this annual gift from the Chinese Minister, who has thus been able to declare that the Corean representative in America was subject to his authority. After this, however, he will have nothing to base his claim upon.

DEFEAT OF CONSERVATIVES.

Despite Parnellite Defection, British Ministry Wins a Battle.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Arthur Jeffreys, Conservative for the Northern Division of Hants, moved an amendment to the address in the Commons yesterday concerning the depression of agriculture and industry. The amendment referred to the alarming reports of distress in the agricultural districts and the prolonged stagnation in the great manufacturing centres, most noticeably those engaged in the production of textile goods. It also expressed regret that the Ministers had not appreciated the gravity of the situation and its painful consequences for the working people, thousands of whom had been left unemployed.

Arthur Balfour, Unionist leader, in closing the debate on the amendment to-day, gave details of the industrial distress in Lancashire. He believed, he said, that the country stood face to face with a financial, agricultural, and commercial crisis. The consequent demand upon the Government was, therefore, that it consider anew, and in the light of the best opinions, all the circumstances affecting the country's social condition. By quick action much misfortune might be prevented.

The Parnellites supported Mr. Jeffreys's amendment, and left the Government with a majority of only 12. The amendment was lost by a vote of 273 to 261. The Opposition contends that the Ministry's defeat would have been certain but for Sir William Harcourt's announcement yesterday that the Government would appoint a committee to inquire into the condition of the unemployed.

In view of the events of the last two days in the House, Keir Hardie, the Labor member, will not move his proposed amendment regarding the omission from the Queen's speech of all reference to the sufferings of the unemployed.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced that relief works for the alleviation of the prevailing distress were being formed in Ireland, wherever they were necessary. The works were being organized, he said, chiefly in County Donegal.

Home Secretary Asquith has promised to consider favorably the request of a deputation that the qualifying age of training-school boys who are sent to Canada be reduced. The main argument of the deputation was that younger boys could be adapted more readily to the conditions of colonial life.

ACCIDENTS TO MANY VESSELS.

Examination by Aberdeen Board of Trade of the Crathie Crew.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.—The British steamer Glenochil, Capt. Harrison, from New-Orleans, Jan. 7, via Newport News, Jan. 15, for London, arrived here to-day short of coal. She reports that on Feb. 6, 138 miles southwest of Kinsale, she spoke the British steamer Loch Maree, Capt. Allison, from Charleston, Jan. 15, for Bremen.

The Loch Maree had run out of coal, and had been obliged to burn all her available woodwork, including her spare booms and spars. She is still off the coast of Ireland, proceeding under sail. A tug has been sent to her assistance.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The British steamer Hartington, Capt. Strickland, from Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 18, for the United Kingdom, which arrived at St. Michael to-day, experienced severe weather on the passage. Her decks were swept by the heavy seas, which stove her bulwarks and smashed several of her boats. Eight of her deck beams were broken, and a part of her cargo was damaged.

The American bark Herbert Black, Capt. Blanchard, from New-York, Oct. 1, for San José, Punta Arenas, &c., has arrived at Callao with her compasses disordered.

The British steamer Othello, Capt. Huby, at Antwerp, from New-York, reports having experienced a hurricane lasting throughout Jan. 20 and 21, during which her decks were swept, her deckload shifted, and her hatchway covers carried overboard.

The British bark Fascadale, from Sourabaya, Dec. 3, for Lisbon, has been wrecked at Umzimkulu, South Africa. All of the officers and twelve of the crew were saved, but ten other members of the crew are missing.

The British brig Nelson Price, Capt. Warner, went ashore to-day near Douglas, Isle of Man. Probably she will go to pieces and all her crew will be drowned before help can reach her.

Fishing smacks brought two bodies to Lowestoft this morning. They are those of J. C. Dittrich and L. K. Kleinschmidt, saloon passengers on the Elbe.

A fishing smack, arriving at Lowestoft this morning brought the Elbe's boat from which the survivors of that ship were rescued by the Wildflower. A lug sail and rudder have been picked up at Clacton which belonged to the boat which capsized while being launched from the Elbe.

The crew of the British steamer Crathie, which sunk the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, are now at Aberdeen, where they are being examined by a commission of the Board of Trade.

Those examined to-day said that after the collision the lights of the Elbe were seen nearly three-quarters of a mile away, and at that time it was believed on board the Crathie that her engines were still working.

Distress rockets were seen, but no explosion was heard during the two hours occupied by the Crathie's crew in clearing away the wreckage on their own vessel.

After the wreckage had been cleared away the Crathie steered back for Rotterdam.

Ex-Empress Frederick has invited Miss Anna Boecker, the only woman saved from the Elbe, to visit Osborne next Monday to meet the Queen and herself.

GLASGOW, Feb. 8.—A boat capsized today in a squall on Loch Corrob and six persons were drowned.

COUNT CASTELLANE'S LINEAGE.

His Ancestors Date from the Crusades and His Father Is Wealthy.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Comte de Castellane, whose engagement to Miss Anna Gould of New-York is announced, belongs to one of the oldest families in France, their patents dating back to the Crusades. The family succession includes many Chevaliers of the Ordre Saint Esprit.

The Count's great-grandfather was Marshal de Castellane, who was a famous soldier during the First Empire, and his grandfather was a Deputy under the reign of Louis Philippe.

His father, the present Marquis de Castellane, was a Monarchist Deputy in 1871, and a Constitutional, anti-Monarchist and anti-Republican Deputy in 1876. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Territorial Army.

The Marquise de Castellane, mother of the Comte, is a niece of the Comte de Juigne. Their Paris residence of the Marquis and likewise that of the Comte de Castellane, is at 1 Boulevard de la Tour-Maubourg, and their country residence at the Château de Rochecotto, Touraine, where Talleyrand, who was an uncle of the present Marquis, lived.

The fortune of the Marquis consists of land valued at 7,000,000f.

The Comte de Castellane is a member of the Cercle de l'Union. He is a good horseman and a clever draughtsman.

TRIESTE AND FIUME ICE-BOUND.

Theatres Closed, Quays Impassable, Trains and Wires Useless.

LONDON, Feb. 8.— The Daily News's correspondent in Vienna says that a severe storm, with high winds, has raged for several days in Trieste and Fiume. The theatres are closed in both cities and few people are seen in the streets. The quays are impassable and coated with ice several inches thick. Many persons have been injured. No trains have started from either city for forty-eight hours. All wires near both cities are down.

DIAZ'S SON REMAINS IN MEXICO.

Five Thousand More Guatemalan Troops Arrived at the Frontier.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 8.—First Lieut. Porfirio Diaz, Jr., son of President Diaz, has been promoted to the position of Second Captain in the Mexican Army. He was offered the appointment of Military Attaché to the Mexican Legation at Paris, but declined the position, saying that he would accept no appointment that would take him abroad so long as war was threatened with Guatemala. Five thousand more Guatemalan troops have just arrived on the frontier.

Prof. Walcott's Bigsby Medal.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, will receive on Feb. 15 the Bigsby Medal of the Royal Geological Society, which has been conferred upon Prof. Charles D. Walcott of the United States Geological Survey. Mr. Bayard will accept the medal on behalf of Prof. Walcott and forward it to Washington.

Princess Maud's Engagement Doubted

ROME, Feb. 8.—The Tribuna has a London dispatch repeating that the Prince of Wales will meet the Prince of Naples in Florence next Spring to arrange for his marriage with the Princess Maud. Government and Court officials regard this as merely an echo of the Giornale story, which they discredit.

Dr. Anton von Palitschek Acquitted.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—Dr. Anton von Palitschek was tried to-day on the charge of having embezzled money intrusted to him when he was Austria's Consul in New-York. He was found innocent, and was acquitted.

Appropriation for Miners' Families.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted the sum of 300,000f. for the relief of the families of the victims of the recent firedamp explosion at Montceau-les-Mines.

Foundry Explosion at Joinville.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—An explosion occurred in a foundry at Joinville, in the Department of Haute-Marne, to-day, killing three men and injuring fourteen.

BONDS TO FURNISH GOLD

Continued from Page 1.

bonds, payable in gold, President Cleveland has undertaken, with the authority already unquestionably vested in him under existing laws, to negotiate a sale of bonds to replenish the dwindling gold supply. While the majority in Congress was congratulating itself over its disgraceful bungling in killing the Springer bill, the President sent to Congress a message informing its members that he had acted., and the message met with about the sort of reception that might have been expected. The President must have been aware that his information would not be applauded. Being convinced that it is his duty and his responsibility to carry out the laws and maintain the credit of the Government, he has given, and probably will give, little attention to the blustering of the men who would have the Treasury bankrupted or forced upon a silver basis.

Just why the members of the House and the Senate who were opposed to a bond sale should have been surprised at the information they received from the White House, it is not easy to understand. There has been intimation after intimation from the Treasury that the gold supply would be replenished by a sale of bonds if Congress should not give the relief asked for and needed. There was no reason for believing, as Senator Teller, in shallow language, suggested, that the President was indulging in "bluff" when he declared that he would maintain the credit of the Government by keeping up the gold reserve.

Opposition to the President is partly attributable to the inability of members to comprehend the situation and partly to their determination to gratify the silver sentiment of their constituents. The lack of sense in Congress is deplorable, for the silver members know that the President would not approve a free-coinage bill if it could be passed by this Congress, and the silver men know that the next House is not more likely to pass a free-coinage bill than is this one. The Senate at the beginning of the Fifty-fourth Congress may be overwhelmingly for free silver, but while the House shall be conservative on that subject, and the President shall not be a free-silver man, it will be useless for the free-coinage men to insist upon the passage of a free-coinage bill for silver. If the House was smade up of politicians it would not be so stupid. Politicians take what they can get. The politician who will only take what he wants is an idiot.

With the House in the temper in which it was found to-day after the message of the President was received, it is too much to expect that a bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee will meet with any better reception than that reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. Representative Wilson may get a report from his committee. He expects to test its willingness at once, and very soon after he will call upon the House to approve the action of the committee. Meanwhile the Treasury will go on with its bond sale, and the gold supply will be restored. If there is a sense enough left in the majority to see the force of the suggestions of the President in his message, the bond issue may be negotiated more economically than is possible under existing law. Whether Congress is reasonable or obstinate, the President will not be stopped from the performance of what he considers to be a plain duty.

The sound-money men of the Senate commend the President's action in placing the responsibility for the issue of the 3½ per cent. bonds upon Congress, and a few of them think that in a day or two a sentiment in favor of a bill such as he recommends may be perceptible in both houses. The silver men are displeased. Several of them, who were asked by a correspondent of The New-York Times for their opinions of the message, said that Mr. Cleveland was entirely out of his reckoning if he believed that Congress would accede to his wishes.

"I regard the message as a bluff, pure and simple," said Mr. Teller. "There is no doubt in my mind that $100,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds can be floated in this country. There are a good many small investors who would be perfectly satisfied with a 3 per cent. bond investment. If the President had offered the bonds to the country at a rate which would net the purchasers 3 per cent., instead of dealing with a syndicate, he would have made a much better bargain. He will find it difficult to lay the responsibility for paying this additional three-quarters of 1 per cent. upon Congress.

"He virtually says in his message that the extra ¾ per cent. is due to the absence of the word 'gold.' All of the bonds of this country have been paid in gold, and I would like to know this syndicate, which will not purchase at less than three and three-quarters, does not expect that this particular issue will be paid in gold. If there is anything in the President's argument, it ought to follow that this particular issue of bonds should be paid in silver, for the proposed bonus is distinctly declared by him to be due to the fact that the bonds are made payable in coin. There is no possibility of a bill authorizing 3 per cent. bonds passing the Senate. I do not believe that there will be any financial legislation whatever in this session."

Other silver Senators expressed opinions similar to those of Mr. Teller. Senator Sherman said that the message was a sound one, but he did not care to discuss it. Mr. Aldrich said that he would be willing to vote for a bill authorizing 3 per cent. gold bonds, but he added that he did not believe such a bill had any chance of passage.

A disposition to avoid discussion of the measure was noticeable on both sides of the chamber. One or two Senators who did not care to be quoted said it was plain to them that the President had the weather gauge of the Congress and that the country would not fail to see that the additional expense involved in the sale of coin bonds might be averted by patriotic action on the part of Congress. Republican Senators, while expressing willingness to vote for a 3 per cent. bond bill in case such a measure should be presented, say that there is no possibility of a bill of this character coming before the Senate. The action of the Finance Committee in refusing to report the Sherman Emergency Bond bill, the Republicans say, makes it certain that the President's recommendation will not be acted upon in the Senate.

VIEWS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Diverse Sentiments as to the Propriety of the President's Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Following are the opinions of some of the prominent Representatives concerning the President's notification to Congress of his action in the bond matter:

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.,) expressed his gratification with the message. "The position taken by the President," said he, "is substantially the one occupied by me yesterday, that a gold bond could be negotiated for a less rate than a coin bond. It would be great economy to the Government to make the bonds payable in gold."

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) said he was now going to devote his energies to breaking into the bond ring which was profiting at the expense of the Government by these high-rate securities. With much indignation Mr. Cannon continued: "These men profess a fear that the 'coin' obligations of the Government will be paid in silver. If that fear exists, why do they offer to pay 3¾ per cent. interest on them?"

Representative S. E. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, believed, he said, that a bond payable in coin could be floated at 3 per cent.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) expressed sentiments similar to those of Mr. Payne.

Mr. Russell (Rep., Conn.,) of the Banking and Currency Committee, who voted yesterday for the Administration bill, said: "The President's message emphatically sets forth the advantage which the money lenders take of our present financial situation. The only offset would be Congressional authority to issue low-rate gold bonds."

"The President," said Representative Straus, (Dem., N. Y.,) "as is usual with him, has torn away all surplusage, and shows up the folly of yesterday's vote in vigorous nakedness. He has brought the country face to face with the cold figures, showing that Congress, by withholding the right he asked for to issue 3 per cent. gold bonds, compels the Government to squander annually for thirty years $539,000 of the people's money, amounting in the aggregate to $16,174,000. He emphasizes the blunder of the House Committee by showing that in the contract for the sale of the bonds he reserves the right for ten days to substitute a 3 per cent. gold bond at par., and saving thereby the necessity of the Government paying 3¾ per cent., and if Congress fails to avail itself of this opportunity the people of the United States know where responsibility belongs."

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) who is a free silver man and a pronounced advocate of a State bank system, opposes the President's action, and this opposition presumably reflects the sentiment of the silver men generally, although Mr. Hall, (Dem., Mo.,) who is also favorable to the free coinage of silver, admitted to-day that a bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee, embodying a recommendation of the President, even in the matter of paying bonds in gold, would carry a certain pres-

tige which an independent measure would not enjoy. He would not, however, express an opinion as to the degree of success such a measure would meet in the House.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Impossible to Forecast Its Action on the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It is difficult to forecast what action the Ways and Means Committee may take to-morrow regarding the President's recommendation that a 3 per cent. gold bond should be issued.

Four, and probably five, of the ten Democratic members of the committee probably will favor the proposition. Two others express themselves as being unalterably opposed to it, and the remainder are noncommittal.

The Republican members of the committee had not, when the House adjourned, apparently, decided what position they should take.

There is a possibility that a bill in the line of the President's recommendations may be reported by a non-partisan vote, but, until the members shall meet in committee and discuss the matter fully, it will be impossible to say with any degree of accuracy what their conclusions may be.

That the proposition will provoke a fierce discussion is not doubted.

Of the seventeen members of the committee, all but two—Mr. Cockran, a Democrat, of New-York, and Mr. Gear, a Republican member from Iowa—are in the city, and presumably will be at to-morrow's meeting.

THE TERMS OF SALE.

Official Memorandum of the Contract with the Bond Buyers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The official memorandum of the contract for the sale of the bonds referred to in the President's message was made public at the Treasury this afternoon. It is as follows:

"The contract was made with August Belmont & Co. of New-York, on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons of London, and themselves and J. P. Morgan & Co. of New-York, on behalf of J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, and themselves, and provides for the delivery to the United States of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States, to be paid for in United States 4 per cent. bonds.

"A large number of other banks and financial institutions are interested in the transaction, but their names are not mentioned in the contract itself. The department does not know in what proportions the various parties are to furnish the gold coin or receive the bonds, as this is a matter for arrangement between themselves.

"By the terms of the contract the parties are to bear all the expense of bringing gold from abroad and they are, so far as it lies in their power, to exert all their financial influence, and make all legitimate efforts, to protect the Treasury against withdrawals of gold pending complete performance of the contract.

"No bonds are to be delivered, except in payment for gold actually delivered. In view of the possible failure of legislation in Congress, negotiations have been pending for some time here and abroad, and the terms of this contract are the best that could be procured with a coin bond."

The contract was drawn up to-day by Attorney General Olney and Secretary Carlisle, and submitted to J. Lynde Stetson, counsel for the bankers. J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here early this morning and had a conference with Secretary Carlisle at the Treasury at 10 o'clock, when all unfinished details were perfected. Mr. Belmont, it is understood, started for Washington this morning, but was snowbound en route, and, therefore, took no personal part in completing the details.

BANKERS EAGER TO INVEST.

The President's Course Meets General Approval in Wall Street.

Information regarding the new Government bond issue, more explicit than that contained in the President's message, reached the financial district yesterday by a telegraphic statement from J. Pierpont Morgan, which was made public about as soon as the message.

This statement enabled bankers to enter into close figuring with various bases of calculation, and sent them trooping to Mr. Morgan's office. They were all eager to be counted in a loan so favorable for investment. Several bank Presidents joined the visitors. Mr. Morgan had not returned, and no one at his office felt inclined to consider propositions.

Much comment was caused by the President's departure from the usual method of floating bonds, but it met with general approval as a means of securing to the Treasury the largest practicable return. The attitude of the Government as a buyer of 3,500,000 ounces of gold, of nine hundred-one-thousandths' fineness, at $17.80 per ounce, means the payment in bonds of $62,317,500. With the coinage rate at $18.60½ per ounce, the gold will be worth $65,117,500. The profit of $2,800,000 stands as premium, and makes the price of the bonds 104.494. This is the rate for bonds to run thirty years on a basis of 3¾ per cent.

Since the Government calls for ounces of a given fineness, it must receive full-weight gold. If light-weight coin be offered, the proceeds must be increased, according to the loss in weight.

Provision for weight was evidently intended to check the aspirations of those who have been hoarding light-weight coin since the November bond issue. They cannot buy the bonds with that coin on a basis of 3¾ per cent. On the other hand, if the gold in payment for the bonds is to be brought from Europe as merchandise, the cost of handling, freight, insurance, and commissions are calculated at about one-quarter of 1 per cent., which would reduce slightly the basis for the investors.

It was assumed by those who figured on the negotiations that the bonds would not reach the general market on a basis better than 3½ per cent., and that it might be lower. Buying on a basis of 3½ per cent., investors would pay 100.24. If they were charged 114.30, they would get a 3¼ per cent. investment. The original buyers would have to pay 119.69 for a 4 per cent. bond if Congress were to authorize its issue, principal and interest payable in gold. This would be equivalent to a 3 per cent. gold bond at par.

Since it is proposed to bring gold from Europe as merchandise, bankers say that if bonds were returned in exact equivalent exchange bills need not enter into the transaction. Therefore, exchange rates might remain unchanged. If bonds were forwarded in excess of gold receipts, establishing credits in Europe, bills of exchange would naturally be sold against such credits, depressing the price to the importing rate. Theories in this respect, however, would yield to actual conditions, and if gold were in abundant supply exchange would decline.

The advantages in the plan proposed as seen by bankers are that the Treasury reserve will not be further depleted to pay for the new bonds and that Europe may get such a good investment that all financial interests there will become well disposed toward this country. Having parted with gold for American securities, they must become bullish on America. This influence it is hoped will stop the return of securities from abroad, and not only lessen the demand for our gold, but tend to strengthen confidence in affairs American and possibly lead to a return of investment. It is believed that Government securities will certainly advance in the favor of European investors by this operation and that, at prices to suit, Europe would send gold here to enlarge its stock of such bonds.

Although the responsibility which the President's message has thrown on Congress was fully understood in Wall Street, the entire discussion of the day proceeded on the assumption that the new bonds would be issued on the basis of the negotiations already announced.

Gold bars were withdrawn from the Assay Office yesterday to the amount of $200,000.

AN ELABORATE FINANCIAL PLAN.

Senator Lodge Introduces a Bill Providing for Bonds and Currency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Lodge, by request, introduced a bill providing an elaborate financial scheme for the issue of bonds and the regulation of national banks.

Among other things it provides for an issue of $1,250,000,000 gold bonds at 2½ per cent., to mature at such time as the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine, not, however, in less than ten years nor more than twenty-five years. The bonds, the details of their issuance being set forth, are to be used in providing means for the redemption at maturity of all outstanding Government bonds. The funding scheme thus authorized is set out in full.

The sale of bonds is to proceed until the gold in the Treasury shall exceed $400,000,000 and not exceed $450,000,000. So long as any bonds of this issue remain unissued the gold in the Treasury is to be kept at $400,000,000.

An issue of notes redeemable in gold and silver, respectively, is provided, and all other currency is discontinued.

An Object Lesson in Silver.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 8.—At Hay Springs, Neb., the county and its bankers got into trouble over the county deposits, and the banks turned the cash over to the county. There was $18,000 in silver dollars, which made such an immense heap that the vaults in the county building would not hold it. The banks refused to take it back on the terms the county would make, and it is being guarded by an armed force in the Court House.

A MYSTERY STILL UNCLEARED

Cannot Find Witnesses of the Marquez Shooting—Ernesto's Record Is Not a Good One.

The mystery surrounding the killing of the brothers Enrique and Ernesto Marquez, in the restaurant kept by Mrs. John H. Meyers, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, Thursday evening, has not been dispelled, for the police have failed to find the two young women, who were present at the tragedy. The police still believe Enrique, the elder of the brothers, shot Ernesto in a quarrel, and then, in a fit of remorse, ended his own life.

The revolver with which the shooting was done is an expensive weapon of Spanish manufacture, and carries a nickel steel bullet of large calibre.

The young men were the sons of Don Felipe Marquez, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Guatemala, and President of a bank there. Enrique, who was twenty-six years old, was educated at Heidelberg in Germany, and four years ago came to this country as the representative of a wealthy syndicate that proposed starting a factory in this country, where some product of Guatemala could be used in the manufacture of paper. His father was one of the principal men in this syndicate, and sent large sums of money to his son, through the house of Lazard Frères, which the young man squandered in high living. Two years ago the father came to this country, bringing with him Ernesto, the younger son, and the rest of the family.

The elder Marquez learned that Enrique had neglected the business for which he had been sent to this country. The family went to Paris in the Fall of 1893, leaving Enrique in this city. When the family returned here en route for home, the father ascertained that Enrique had, in February, 1894, married a young woman and was living with her in apartments at 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. As Enrique, when he left home, was betrothed to a young woman connected with one of the best families in Guatemala, his father was very angry at the mesalliance, and a quarrel resulted.

When Don Felipe Marquez returned home he left Ernest, the younger son, who was only nineteen years old, here to look after his brother, who, despite his marriage, was leading the life of a spendthrift. Enrique, after his father left the country, took his wife and brother to Joaquin Yela, Consul General of Guatemala, at 12 Old Slip, and introduced her to the attachés of the office as his wife.

Enrique became a widower in July last. It was ascertained yesterday that his wife died in the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island. Before her death, at the request of Marquez, Dr. Yela paid the dying woman a visit at the lunatic asylum. After the death of his wife, Enrique began to drink very heavily, and his mind became disordered. He was subject to fits of depression, and to sudden bursts of anger.

The brothers took up their abode in the flat house, 155 East Fiftieth Street, four months ago, where they had bachelors' quarters. They took their meals chiefly in a restaurant in Third Avenue. They quarrelled often, chiefly because the younger tried to restrain the elder in his career of dissipation.

Capt. Reilly of the East Fifty-first Street Station, is making every exertion to find the women who were with the brothers Thursday night, for they are the only persons who can give the details of the tragic affair. Detectives Lang and Campbell, who had been searching for the women all day yesterday, were reinforced last night by Detectives Doran and Reedy of the Central Office.

The bodies of the brothers were taken to the Morgue yesterday. Consul General Yela cabled to the President of Guatmala, requesting that Don Felipe Marquez be informed of the death of his sons, and asking for instructions. He also wrote in his official capacity to the warden of Bellevue Hospital, asking him to care for the bodies and hold them to await an answer to his cablegram.

TWELVE INDICTED FOR VIOLENCE

Those Who Obstructed Cars and Attacked Non-Union Men in Brooklyn May Be Severely Punished.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed in twelve indictments as the result of its consideration of cases arising out of the violence in Brooklyn. Many more indictments are to follow. Over 300 strikers and their sympathizers have been arrested on charges of assaulting cars or non-union men, or with obstructing the tracks.

Among the twelve indicted was Mary McDonald. She threw a brick at a car of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad, on Jan. 25. The offense is a felony, punishable by ten years' imprisonment, in case it is shown that human life was endangered. Otherwise, the punishment cannot exceed three years.

The eleven other indictments were also for felonies.

Richard Driscoll, Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the strikers, is indicted. He was an employe of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad. President Norton put detectives on his track, and he was, it is alleged, caught displacing a trolley wire on Jan. 29.

The names of the others indicted are Jacob Adler, Lawrence Yeagler, William Hamilton, Patrick Murray, Bartley Cloonin, John Egan, Louis Grim, Charles Olders, Martin Conway, and William Lentz.

The Grand Jury will devote almost its entire time to investigating the evidence in the cases of those held for alleged violence.

These Brooklyn policemen were dismissed yesterday for the part they played in the strike:

John J. O'Dea of the First Precinct, for drunkenness.

John J. Garraghan of the Fourth Precinct, for drunkenness.

George F. Kelly of the Seventeenth Sub-Precinct, for refusing to take charge of a Fulton Street trolley car. His defense was that he had been struck once by a stone, and he did not care to risk another attack. He was also charged with drunkenness.

John Leaycraft was sent to jail for ten days yesterday by Police Justice Haggerty, for blocking a Flushing Avenue car with a truck.

Daniel F. Lewis has been re-elected President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and also of the Long Island Traction Company. E. W. Bliss has withdrawn from the Vice Presidency of both companies, and his place has been taken by John G. Jenkins, President of the First National Bank of Brooklyn.

The blizzard prevented William H. Friday's Assembly Committee from beginning yesterday in Brooklyn its proposed investigation of the strike. Chairman Friday and two other members were snowed up on the New-York Central Railroad.

The Sea Fox Sinking.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 8.—The fishing schooner Sea Fox, which was hauled off Billingsgate Island Shoal by the tug Kate Jones yesterday, is in a sinking condition and covered from stem to stern with ice and snow.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Nathaniel Thayer of Boston is at the Holland.

—Henry C. Robinson of Hartford is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh and Prof. C. S. Hastings of Yale University are at the Buckingham.

—Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey and Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore are at the Brevoort.

When baby was sick we gave her **Castoria.**
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

The time comes when everybody needs PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It often saves life. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM cleanses the scalp.

MARRIED.

IRELAND—GALLATIN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1895, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Elizabeth Maud, daughter of Mrs. James Gallatin, to John de Courey Ireland.

JEREMIAH—BEDELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, 1,985 Madison Av., by the Rev. Brady E. Backus, Emilie Louise, daughter of Abner K. Bedell, to John Augustus Jeremiah, all of this city.

WOODMAN.—DE GRAAF.—On Thursday, Feb. 7, 1895, at 2,152 5th Av., by the Rev. Amos Harris of Everett, Mass., Dr. John Woodman to Amanda M., daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth De Graaf.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Maxcey, only daughter of Mattie Duvall and Dr. Paul Allen, Feb. 8, after a brief illness.
Funeral private.
Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

ARNOLD.—On the 5th inst., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Corp. Walter Montgomery Arnold, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, son of Col. A. K. and Sydda Benjamin Arnold, in the 27th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BISCO.—On Thursday, Feb. 7, 1895, John Bisco, in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, 238 East 23d St., on Saturday, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M.

BURCHARD.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Friday, Feb. 8, Gurdon Burchard, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services at the Pres Ministers House, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M., or on arrival of 1:30 train from Liberty St., N. Y. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn.

BYRD.—On Friday, Feb. 8, Hannah Pettigrew, widow of the late George J. Byrd, in her 80th year.
Funeral service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Cook, No. 1,069 Madison Av., on Monday, Feb. 11, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

COPELAND.—On Tuesday evening, 5th inst., Charles W. Copeland, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 151 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

HINCHMAN.—J. A. Hinchman, suddenly, at Roselle, N. J., Feb. 8.
Information as to funeral later.

HORTON.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, Margaret Dusenberry, wife of Charles Horton, in the 79th year of her age.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Saturday, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 12:52 train from Grand Central Station.

HOYT.—Entered into rest in Plainfield, N. J., on Feb. 8, 1895, J. K. Hoyt of Newark, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KUNHARDT.—Henry Rudolph Kunhardt, suddenly, at Genoa, Italy, on Thursday, Feb. 7, in his 69th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAGHEE.—On Friday evening, Feb. 8, Mary Maghee, daughter of the late John H. Maghee.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

OLMSTED.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., Feb. 6, the Rev. A. F. Olmsted, D. D

THE FIRST NATIONAL WON

Its Bowling Team Took Two Games in the Bank Clerks' League.

CLOSE GAME WITH MERCHANTS'

Secured the Victory by Twenty-three Pins—Easy Game with National Park Bank Men, Who Beat Merchants.

National Park Bank got a surprise in their game with the First National Bank in the Bank Clerks' League tournament rolled at the Academy alleys, East Fourteenth Street, last night. There is considerable rivalry between these two teams. The bowlers of the National Park Bank have been shouting since the beginning of the tournament that the First National Bank would be easy prey. Not only were the National Park Bank defeated, but also lost second place in the race.

The game was close and exciting; each side alternated in the lead, the fourth frame ending with the National Park Bank in the lead by nine pins. Capt. Gardner of the First National then asked his men to "get together." Much enthusiasm was then displayed by the "rooters" of both teams, but the First National Bank "five" rolled a very steady and even game, taking the lead in the fifth frame, after which they were never headed, eventually winning by 68 pins.

The second game between Merchants' National Bank and National Park Bank was one sided. The cold weather seemed to have some effect on the bowlers of the former team, as the majority of balls rolled went in the gutter, the five men making thirty-five breaks. The National Park Bank men did not need to exert themselves to win, rolling a total of 782 to 574, winning with 20 spins to spare.

In the third game, First National Bank and Merchants' National Bank fought for honors. Best of five to three were made that the First National boys would win by 100 pins. After a close and interesting game, the latter won by 23 pins.

The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

NATIONAL PARK BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Farries	0	5	5	132
McDougall	1	2	7	121
Wylie	4	2	4	134
Terwilliger	1	4	5	140
Miller	4	2	4	163
Total	6	17	27	670

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Fellows	3	5	4	181
Cummings	2	4	4	145
Reid	1	1	8	104
Bishop	0	6	4	153
Gardner	3	4	3	157
Total	9	20	21	738

FRAMES.

National Park.73 147 211 293 349 414 463 536 583 670
First National.84 151 208 302 377 453 524 583 649 738

Averages—National Park Bank, 134; First National Bank, 147 3-5. Scorers—G. W. Craft and Leo Jacoby. Umpire—A. Emerson.

SECOND GAME.

NATIONAL PARK BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	4	3	3	167
McDougall	2	2	6	127
Wylie	3	1	6	147
Terwilliger	2	7	1	176
Farries	1	6	3	165
Total	11	20	19	782

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Van Henick	0	1	9	94
Smith	1	6	3	150
Gregory	0	0	10	79
Schermerhorn	1	2	7	118
Dolan	1	3	6	133
Total	3	12	35	574

FRAMES.

Nat. Park Bk.90 164 237 313 377 460 527 602 675 782
Mer. Nat. Bk. 60 112 165 231 283 339 391 466 530 574

Averages—National Park Bank, 156 2-5; Merchants' National Bank, 114 4-5. Scorers—Leo Jacoby and Morris Apt. Umpire—A. Emerson.

THIRD GAME.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Fellows	3	3	7	158
Reid	3	0	7	123
Cummings	0	5	5	130
Bishop	0	3	7	110
Gardner	3	3	4	150
Total	9	14	27	671

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Van Henick	1	4	5	138
Smith	2	4	4	150
Gregory	2	3	5	128
Schermerhorn	1	1	8	96
Dolan	2	4	5	136
Total	7	16	27	648

FRAMES.

First Nat. Bk.76 148 212 277 340 414 486 550 614 671
Mer. Nat. Bk.42 102 166 239 308 390 470 540 599 648

Averages—First National Bank, 134 1-5; Merchants' National Bank, 129 3-5. Scorers—Morris Apt and C. W. Craft. Umpire—A. Emerson.

CLOSE BOWLING AT HARLEM.

Lincoln First Team Wins and Loses a Game—Gross's Good Work.

The Harlem Republican Club's tournament last night was characterized by good bowling. The surprise of the night came with the opening game, when the Lincoln Club's second team defeated the "big five" of the Phoenix Club by a score of 904 to 848 pins. Gross did the best work in this game, scoring 206 pins.

The Phoenix bowlers, however, squared themselves with the Lincoln Club's first team in the second game, when they scored exactly 900 pins to their opponents' 828. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHOENIX NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
H. Cowperthwaite	2	6	2	175
Fielding	4	6	2	162
Young	1	3	6	128
Gross	4	4	1	206
Clute	3	5	2	177
Total	15	20	15	848

LINCOLN NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Robinson	2	5	3	157
Patten	5	1	4	178
Page	3	5	2	172
Watkins	6	2	2	198
Palmer	5	4	1	199
Total	21	17	12	904

FRAMES.

Phoenix 1 .... 83 169 243 335 411 491 585 673 773 848
Lincoln 2 .... 101 187 273 362 441 556 663 759 827 904

Scorer—D. B. Carss. Umpire—H. Thomas.

SECOND GAME.

PHOENIX NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
H. Cowperthwaite	3	4	3	167
Fielding	5	3	2	194
Young	2	7	1	180
Gross	4	4	2	191
Clute	3	4	3	168
Total	17	22	11	900

LINCOLN NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Croft	2	5	3	171
Woodruff	2	6	2	164
Matthews	3	4	3	163
Price	2	2	2	185
J. H. Cook	4	4	2	195
Total	13	21	16	828

FRAMES.

Phoenix No. 1.84 183 303 397 474 560 648 732 815 900
Lincoln No. 1.86 154 248 322 411 489 561 646 740 828

Scorers—G. W. E. Stuart and J. B. Carss. Umpire—C. H. Nafew.

THIRD GAME.

LINCOLN NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Croft	2	3	5	134
Woodruff	1	4	5	131
Matthews	2	7	1	178
Price	2	6	2	164
J. H. Cook	2	5	3	168
Total	9	25	16	778

LINCOLN NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Robinson	0	3	7	125
Patten	0	5	5	137
Page	3	3	4	155
Watkins	2	4	4	149
Palmer	0	5	5	140
Total	5	20	25	706

FRAMES.

Lincoln No. 1.70 151 212 295 389 480 558 641 704 778
Lincoln No. 2.67 128 195 263 340 415 481 556 620 706

STORM'S BENEFICIAL EFFECT.

It Stops Another Gambling Racetrack Scheme at Arlington, Md.

Winter racing was to have been begun by a gang of Brooklyn gamblers at the Arlington track, near Baltimore, to-day. The storm has effectually put a stop to their scheme for the present, at least, as the Brooklyn crowd have not been able to dig their track out of the snow drifts. Every man who has the interest of racing as a sport at heart is in hope that the storm will put an effectual stop to this latest attempt to run a gambling establishment and poolroom under the name of a racecourse. The projectors have already done all the injury possible to sport, and their permanent suppression would be a public blessing as well as a direct benefit to every horseman and lover of the sport of racing.

The Spirit of the Times in an editorial this week voices public sentiment in this matter in these words:

The continued determined efforts to carry on Winter racing at Washington and Baltimore, in the face of public sentiment, is not calculated to bring about a revival of the old glories of these cities as the homes of the very highest class of thoroughbred sport. In the old days * * * the meetings were of short duration, they were admirably conducted, and they were annually looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure by the people of Washington and Baltimore as important social functions. * * * But if Winter racing is to be forced upon communities that do not want it, * * * there is no doubt whatever that persistence in conducting this quality of racing at Washington and Baltimore will speedily result in the enactment of laws that will drive the thoroughbred completely out of that section.

It is, therefore, very much to be regretted that this invariably fatal issue of Winter racing is to be revived at Baltimore through the proposed running meeting at Arlington. While George Engeman's name does not appear among the names of the officials connected with the proposed meeting at the Arlington track, Baltimore, yet it seems to be generally understood and believed that he and his associates who managed the disgraceful Maspeth electric light meeting last Fall, are behind the venture. It is not too much to say that George Engeman has contributed more to the downfall of racing in the East than any other single individual. From the malodorous days of the Clifton race track to the present almost every single one of Engeman's acts has been detrimental to racing. * * * Last Fall, contrary to good advice, George Engeman, while ostensibly having no connection with the night racing that was inaugurated at Maspeth, was in reality the moving spirit in the enterprise. It was the Maspeth hippodrome, more than all other causes combined, that influenced the adoption of the anti-pool selling amendment in the Constitutional Convention. This was the last straw that broke the camel's back. * * *

The public and the press of Baltimore will be doing themselves and the country generally the greatest possible service if they promptly seek such measures of relief as will exclude Engeman and all others of his ilk who seek to foist upon them the evils of Winter racing. There are important turf interests at Baltimore. The Pimlico Driving Club and the Gentlemen's Driving Club are two of the most reputable trotting organizations of the entire country. They are composed of representative and wealthy men. They are to Baltimore what Fleetwood Park is to New-York. They are a social feature in the life of the city. Why should such organizations be jeopardized by a parcel of outside gamblers, whose sole and exclusive aim is to make what little money they may out of the gambling instincts of the lowest elements of the community? Such racing in this climate does not improve the thoroughbred horse. On the contrary, it deteriorates him, and it ought to be stamped out, wherever the attempt is made to establish it, without the slightest compunction.

TROTTERS AT GOOD PRICES.

An Average of $307 Obtained at the Lexington Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 8.—The most successful sale of trotting horses held here in years closed to-day, after disposing of fifty-eight head for about $6,000. During the five days, 327 head have been sold for $100,445; average, $307.

To-day's Eastern buyers were:

Pontus, b. g., 7, by Pretender, dam by Harold; John Reamer, Philadelphia	$300
Bay gelding, 6, by Pilot Medium, dam by Dembrandt; H. Nichols, New-York	195
Bay gelding, 6, by Pegasus, dam by Fitzhugh Lee; H. R. Sloch, Boston	190
Bay gelding, 6, by Falls, dam by Harold; James Long, Philadelphia	155
Allena D., b. m., 3, by Maximus, dam by Abdalbrino; John Reamer	100
Winchester, b. g., 5, by Simmons Boy, dam by Denmark; Ward Lutes, Boston	90
Dick, blk. g., 6, by Ledger, Jr.; Ward Lutes, Boston	75
Arlington, blk. s., 5, by Washington, dam by King William; Ward Lutes	75
Advent, b. f., 4, by Allendorf, dam by Mambrino Patchen; Ward Lutes	140
Bay filly, 4, by Allendorf, dam by Mambrino Patchen; Ward Lutes	115

Azote Outtrots Klamath.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 8.—In a trot to-day between Klamath, 2:12¼, and Azote, 2:08¾, Azote came under the wire six lengths ahead of Klamath, winning the heat in 2:09¼.

DAMAGED HERRESHOFF WORKS.

Storm Carried Away Part of a Pier—Nat Herreshoff's Bath.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 8.—The gale from the southwest worked havoc along the water front at high tide early this morning. The Herreshoff works suffered considerable, and designer Nat Herreshoff had a narrow escape from drowning. He was busy in looking after things in the south shop, when he fell into the water at the lower end. There was much floating ice in the water, and his position was a most precarious one. Prompt assistance was, however, rendered by the workmen at hand, and Mr. Herreshoff was pulled out with nothing worse than a wetting. A change of clothing and a hot bath at home averted a chill, and later in the day he was around as well as ever.

A portion of the south pier at the Herreshoff works was carried away by the ice and heavy sea, while both shops were flooded and more or less damage done to small craft. The two steamers on the ways were not injured, but their launching may be delayed.

At Saunders's shop, where many boats are hauled out for the Winter, the high tide floated the Providence-owned yawl Rant, and dashed her against the sloop Milo, also owned in Providence, badly damaging both craft. Many cat boats are reported damaged along the harbor front, but the steam yacht Ballymena and several other craft laid up between the wharves escaped injury.

A representative of the Ansonia Company, which controls the manufacture of Tobin bronze, visited the Herreshoffs yesterday, and his visit was presumably in connection with the speedy delivery of the bronze plates for the new cup defender. The usual notice, warning workmen not to give information of what is going on under penalty of discharge has been posted in the Herreshoff works, but this year it is in a little longer type than usual, presumably because more important at the present time.

Larchmont Yacht Club Officers.

The following is a list of officers nominated for 1895: Commodore—Henry M. Gillig, schooner Ramona; Vice Commodore—George Work, sloop Katrina; Rear Commodore—Henry W. Bucknall, cutter Minerva; Secretary—Charles C. Little; Treasurer—William Murray; Measurer—John Hyslop; Trustees (to serve three years)—Charles McK. Loeser and William B. Jenkins.

Ailsa to Sail Next Week.

GLASGOW, Feb. 8.—The launching of the new 160-ton rater Ailsa from the yards of the Messrs. Inglis, which was interfered with yesterday by the intense cold, was completed late last evening. The new yacht proceeded for Gourock to-day. Next week she will sail for the Mediterranean to take part in the races there in March.

CYCLE TRACK FOR THIS CITY.

The Manhattan Field Course to be Rebuilt for Racing Purposes.

The metropolis will probably have a fine new cycle track next season, after all the doubt that has been expressed. Director Freedman of the New-York Baseball Club, which now controls both the Polo Grounds and Manhattan Field, said yesterday that it was his intention to have the track at Manhattan Field properly banked for cycling.

Mr. Freedman added that he realized the big and growing demand for a cycle track in this city, and that work on the alterations would be commenced as soon as the weather permitted.

The track is four laps to the mile, egg-shaped, and sufficiently large, although a third-of-a-mile or a half-mile track would be better appreciated. To be properly banked the corners ought to be raised to a height of seven or eight feet. This would make racing comparatively safe, and certainly do away with the wholesale smashing of wheels and injury to riders that earned for the place last year the title of the "Cyclists' Slaughter Pen."

Brooklyn Cyclists Dance.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen held their third "ladies' night" at their clubhouse, in Ninth Street, last evening. Despite the unfavorable weather quite a number attended and enjoyed the hospitality of the club. Dancing was the feature of the evening, and some of those who took part were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, R. L. Smith, Miss L. T. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Lovejoy, Mr. and Miss Eckerson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Wagner, Miss Pierce, Mr. and Miss Hamilton, E. Lee Schenck, Frederick Joyce, and Charles Tripken.

Cyclists' Bowling Games Postponed.

The bowling games scheduled for last evening at Bautle's alleys, Brooklyn, between the Kings County Wheelmen and the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson, were postponed owing to the severe weather. A date for them will be arranged next week.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark have appointed a Nominating Committee to select candidates for the various offices in the club. The committee comprises J. B. Merrill, Chairman; R. S. Swords and Charles Dennison. The election will take place at the next meeting of the club.

—The new clubhouse of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will have three stories, instead of two, as at first proposed. The new building will be in Eighth Street, Brooklyn, in the rear of the present quarters.

—Owing to the severe weather, no meeting was held last evening by the Long Island Century Association. It was intended to make plans for a big century run early this season.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Secretary Hedges of the New-York Driving Club is on the anxious seat just at present. Entries for the stake races to be trotted for at the Fleetwood Grand Circuit meeting of 1895 close to-day, and the officers of the driving club, having hung up $22,000 without reserve in the face of hostile legislation, are awaiting the result of their enterprising move with some anxiety. Whether horse owners generally will support the driving club in their attempt to carry on a trotting meeting without betting is a mooted question which the next few days will see decided either for or against the Fleetwood managers. If only a few entries are received the club will suffer a considerable loss, inasmuch as all the purses are offered unconditionally and will be allowed to stand, no matter how small may be the number of horses entered. Owing to a probable clash of dates between the New-York Grand Circuit meeting and some important meeting in the West, comparatively few entries are expected from outside the State and the East, but the Fleetwood managers are hopeful that local horsemen will be liberal in making entries to the stakes, and thus insure the success of the meeting in August.

—By-bidding at horse sales in the interest of the owner is one of the evils against which both buyers and reputable auctioneers have to contend. As it is usually done through an agent, the practice is difficult to forestall or discover until too late. One of the most notable cases of this kind which has occurred lately is that of the fast pacing mare Pattie D., 2:12¼. She was consigned to the big combination sale in Buffalo a few weeks ago and struck off for $1,930 to F. G. Smith of Buffalo, who was then charged with having bid her in for her owners, Waterman & Co. of Macon, Ga., but who claimed to be acting for Joseph Woolfort of St. Louis, Mo. This was on Jan. 19, and within a week afterward Pattie D. appeared in the catalogue of Woodard & Shanklin's sale at Lexington, Ky., consigned by her former owners, Waterman & Co. She was sold on Wednesday last for $2,225, the nominal purchaser on this occasion being J. D. Kelly of San Francisco.

—Joe Patchen, 2:04, the good game pacer that tried in vain all through the campaign in the Grand Circuit last season to beat the champion Robert J., 2:01½, has at last succeeded in doing the trick. At Fresno, Cal., on Feb. 1, the two cracks came together in a special race, and the big black son of Patchen Wilkes won in straight heats, pacing the last mile in 2:06.

—Henry T. Coates of Philadelphia, who is now the sole owner of Saladin, 2:05¾, belives the son of Sultan can beat the stallion record for pacers, now held by John R. Gentry, 2:03¾, and the horse will be prepared for a tilt against the mark next season. Saladin is in the stable of Trainer James Green, who formerly owned him, at the Point Breeze course, in Philadelphia.

—Col. Robert Hough, Secretary of the Maryland Horse Show Association, will make his début next season as a starting judge on the trotting turf. Col. Hough is one of the oldest trotting horse men in Baltimore. He was for many years Secretary of the Pimlico Club in that city.

—Edward McGarry, who has for a number of years trained the horses in the stable of P. J. Dwyer, has gone to Canada and assumed the management of the stable of William Hendrie, a wealthy breeder, whose farm is situated near Hamilton, Ontario.

—For the first time since racing was inaugurated at New-Orleans horses and jockeys suffered from the extreme cold weather, the thermometer being 14° above zero. The jockeys wore ear muffs and mittens when riding in the races.

—The annual dinner of the Westchester Horse Show Association will be eaten at Delmonico's on Thursday evening next. The judges at the last show will be guests of the members of the association.

—There are to be an exhibition ride and entertainment under the direction of Fritz Lund at Dickel's Riding Academy on Saturday evening, Feb. 23, when some novel features are to be introduced.

Business Men's Billiard Tourney.

Nine down-town business men are engaged each night now in a billiard tournament. It is a handicap tournament, and two games are played each evening at Maurice and John's billiard rooms, 85 Nassau Street. The entries and number of points each man is to make are as follows: M. Bergen, 160; E. Louty, 210; George Roux, 200; E. Leary, 225; T. French, 175; T. McLaren, 160; C. O'Keefe, 110; J. Garrison, 175; J. Farrell, 160. The games begin at 7:30 o'clock. Last night Garrison (175) and McLaren (160) and French (175) and Roux (200) played. The scores were as follows: Garrison, 175; McLaren, 139; Garrison's average, 2 24-25. French, 175; Roux, 138; French's average, 3 16-53.

To Play Manhattan Chess Club.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The British Chess Club has selected the men to play the match by cable with the Manhattan Chess Club, but the names will be withheld until the eve of the match.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 198 Church Street.

Annual Winter games of Barnard School, at Eighth Regiment Armory.

Shoot for the Palmer Cup, at Larchmont.

Figure skating championships, at Orange, N. J., 2 P. M.

New-Jersey Athletic Club minstrel entertainment, at Bayonne, N. J.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

Bowling.—Montauk Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Castle Point Cyclers, at the American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club at the Waldorf.

Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn interclub tournament.

Yachting.—Meeting of American Yacht Club, at Delmonico's, 8 P. M.

Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

Bowling.—Tourists vs. Atalantas, at Paterson; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.

Meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.

Bicycling.—Meeting of National Assembly League of American Wheelmen, at Grand Union Hotel; annual election of Gramercy Wheelmen, at 33 St. Mark's Place, 8 P. M.

Meeting New-York Yacht Club, at 8:30 P. M.

Ball of Rosedale Boat Club, at 412 Washington Street, Hoboken.

Annual dinner of Westchester Horse Show Association, at Delmonico's.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, snow, followed by fair in the afternoon, west or northwest gales, much colder at Eastport.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, probably slightly warmer, west to southwest gales.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, and NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, warmer, west gales, diminishing. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and ALABAMA, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in northern portion, northwest winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south or southeast. WEST VIRGINIA and OHIO, fair, warmer, southwest gales, diminishing.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, snow flurries, followed by fair in the afternoon, warmer, west gales, diminishing. LOWER MICHIGAN, snow flurries, followed by fair in the afternoon, probably slightly warmer, northwest gales, diminishing. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, slightly warmer, northwest winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, colder in northwest portion, winds becoming northerly. COLORADO, fair, cold wave, north winds. MONTANA, snow flurries, slightly colder, northeast winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, much colder, northwest winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, snow flurries in early morning, followed by fair, cold wave, winds becoming northwest. WISCONSIN, fair, slightly warmer in south and east portion, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder, high northwest winds. IOWA, snow flurries in the early morning followed by fair, cold wave, variable winds, becoming northwest and increasing.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Wilmington and at Key West. The storm has moved from the Massachusetts coast to Northern Maine, diminishing in intensity, causing velocities of 72 miles per hour at Eastport and Sandy Hook, and 68 miles at Wood's Holl. A ridge of high pressure extends from the Middle Gulf to the north of Montana. Snow has fallen in the lake regions and New-England. The temperature has fallen on the immediate Atlantic coast and has generally risen elsewhere. Snow flurries and lower temperature may be expected in the Missouri Valley and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will rise from the Mississippi Valley eastward and in the Gulf States.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A Plan of Reorganization Prepared for the Wisconsin Central.

George Coppell, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, announces that a bondholders' agreement has been prepared which will become operative when a majority of the first mortgage bonds has been deposited. The agreement provides that if any depositor shall be dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization submitted by the committee, or if no plan shall be adopted before April 1, 1896, he may withdraw his bonds in the manner specified in the agreement.

The committee invites all holders of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and holders of income bonds to deposit their securities without delay with the United States Trust Company, which, as depository, will issue engraved certificates for bonds deposited. The committee will make application to the New-York Stock Exchange for the listing of the certificates as soon as it is in position so to do. The committee has been engaged in an investigation of the company's affairs, which investigation it now proposes to supplement by an expert examination of the company's books and finances through Stephen Little, the expert railway accountant.

Chairman Coppell states that a plan of reorganization, based upon earnings and business conditions, will be formulated and submitted to the bondholders just as soon as the committee is in possession of all the information necessary to the work, and in the meantime he reports that the earnings of the property are fairly satisfactory, as the falling off in the past six months, compared with the previous year, has been almost entirely in passenger traffic, which was greatly augmented in 1893 by World's Fair travel.

Norfolk and Western Bondholders.

A committee for the protection of Norfolk and Western Railroad Company bondholders has been formed in London, consisting of Alexander Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., Chairman; Henry Parkham Sturgis, Director of the London and Westminster Bank; J. de Lano Meyer of Blake, Boissevain & Co., C. Sligo de Pothonier of the Investment Trust Corporation, and Mr. Vivian of Vivian, Gray & Co., all of London.

This committee has invited George Coppell of Maitland, Phelps & Co, J. Kennedy Tod of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., A. A. H. Boissevain, and Robert Fleming to act as a committee in New-York in co-operation with the London committee. The gentlemen named met yesterday and agreed to accept the invitation of the London committee, and added to their number Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company.

Grand Trunk's Bad Plight.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, the retiring President, Hugh Blain, said that the last year was one of the most disastrous and unsatisfactory that the country had experienced since confederation. He discussed the situation with the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railroads at some length, commenting on the failure of the Grand Trunk to pay dividends. He said it was unfair to compare the earnings of the two roads, the Canadian Pacific capitalization per mile having been only about one-half that of the Grand Trunk. No dividend could be expected upon such an enormously inflated capital. He recommended bringing the entire management of the Grand Trunk into Canada as a point that would solve the difficulty the road has to face.

The Atchison Plan Abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In regard to the reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, Mr. Luden, the representative of the company, at the meeting of the Dutch bondholders held in Amsterdam, made a statement of the proposal formulated by himself and Mr. Robert Fleming, who is co-operating with the London committee. The proposal contemplates the conversion of each $1,000 4 per cent. bond into one $850 4 per cent. first mortgage bond and one $400 4 per cent income bond, the interest upon which is to be cumulative after five years.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on the reorganization, alludes to this proposal, and adds: "As for the rest of the scheme, the American interest has prevailed in principle, though the details were modified in accordance with the views of the English and Amsterdam committees."

Ulster and Delaware Extension.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, in the office of J. D. Layng, General Manager of the West Shore Railroad, in this city, it was resolved to extend the tracks of the Ulster and Delaware to Kingston Point, one mile up the Hudson from Rondout. This will allow the Albany day boats to land their Catskill Mountain passengers direct at the trains, instead of at Rhinebeck, across the river. This extension of the Ulster and Delaware will run for 3,500 feet over a trestle crossing what is known as the Kingston Point Cove. Kingston Point a large dock and terminal station will be built. The work will be begun in the Spring.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The immigrant clearing house, the only adjunct of the old Western Passenger Association which yet remains, has been strengthened my two more roads joining it. The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific have for some time been considering the advisability of becoming members, and yesterday signed the agreement. The immigrant business is in a very fair state now and bids fair to remain so for some time.

—At the annual election of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad Company in Toledo, last Thursday, Directors were chosen as follows: Calvin S. Brice, Samuel Thomas, John G. Moore, Nelson Robinson, John I. Bradbury, and R. T. Wilson, Jr., of New-York; W. B. Wehle of Lima, Ohio, and F. B. Drake and N. H. Swayne of Toledo.

—The report of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $175,148; operating expenses, $106,414; net earnings, $68,733; fixed charges, $91,655; deficiency, $22,921; cash on hand, $55,674.

—General Passenger Agent Bennett of the Rio Grande Western says that there is no truth in the report that his line will refuse to sign the new Western Trunk Line Committee agreement. Negotiations have already begun that bid fair to terminate in a way that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

—Earnings of the Atchison system for the fourth week of January were $981,364; for the corresponding week of 1894, $991,147; decrease, $9,783; for the month of January, 1895, $2,986,333; for the same month last year, $2,971,682; increase, $14,651.

—The House Judiciary Committee in Washington yesterday considered the bill to incorporate a company to establish a rapid transit electric railway between New-York and Washington, but reached no conclusion.

—A general meeting of the stock and bond holders of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway Company will be held in this city on March 13.

—William G. McDowell has been appointed Treasurer for the receivers of the Norfolk and Western.

—The Atlanta and Florida Railroad will be sold under foreclosure on March 9.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:01|Sun sets...5:28|Moon sets... —

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:34	7:25	12:41	1:12
Governors Island	7:15	7:47	1:09	1:47
Hell Gate	9:08	9:40	2:37	3:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alvena, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auranía, Liverpool	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
Regulus, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, FEB. 10.

Panama, Havana	8:15 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

Finance, Colon	12:00 M.
Yemassee, Charleston	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Venezuela, La Guayra	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 9.—Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 23; Dania, Hamburg, Jan. 29; La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 26; Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 22; Manitoba, London, Jan. 25; Principia, Dundee, Jan. 24; Rhynland, Antwerp, Jan. 26; Santiago, Nassau, Feb. 2; Taormina, Hamburg, Jan. 25; Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 30; Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 2; Wittekind, Bremen, Jan. 27.

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Jan. 27; Kolpino, Hull, Jan. 26; La Normandie, Havre, Feb. 2; St. Oswald, Gibraltar, Jan. 26; Valencia, Gibraltar, Jan. 27.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.—Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 1; Francisco, Hull, Jan. 26; Letimbro, Gibraltar, Jan. 28; Massasoit, Swansea, Jan. 28; Normannia, Genoa, Jan. 31; Seneca, Havana, Jan. 7; State of California, Glasgow, Feb. 1.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.—Allianca, Colon, Feb. 4; Ailsa, Kingston, Feb. 7; Argyll, Gibraltar, Jan. 28; Maasdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 30; Westernland, Antwerp, Feb. 2.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Feb. 8.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Chalmette, Brown, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., strong gale, cloudy and hazy off shore.

Notice to Mariners.

Nantucket New South Shoal Light Vessel, Massachusetts.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that Light Vessel No. 58, which broke adrift from her moorings, about 2 miles south-southwesterly of Davis New South Shoal, on Feb. 1, was replaced on her station on the evening of Feb. 3. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 34, No. 116, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Second Lighthouse District, 1894, Page 74.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New-York Jan. 23 for Aarhuus, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York Jan. 25, at London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, sld. from Hull for New-York to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Pathan, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, sld. from Singapore for New-York to

MR. WYSE CONTRADICTED

His Wife Declares His Testimony to be False.

HE REITERATES HIS STATEMENTS

The Wife Says Her First Husband Introduced Her to Her Second Consort—Counsel to Sum Up To-Day.

Under oath yesterday, before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Mrs. William S. Wyse declared that the testimony given by her husband regarding her past life was false. She had never been an inmate of a disorderly house, she said, and had not met Mr. Wyse in a Twenty-sixth Street resort, as he had testified.

Mr. Wyse was in court when he was thus branded as a perjurer, and when he was recalled to the stand by his counsel, he reiterated his statements. During this cross-charging of perjury Mr. and Mrs. Wyse looked at each other without any apparent ill will, their only concern evidently being the $150,000 worth of property which Mr. Wyse declared his wife got from him while she had him under hypnotic influence, as he declares, and which he now seeks to recover.

When the hearing was resumed yesterday, Mrs. Wyse was examined by her counsel, E. D. Hinsdale. In answer to his questions she said she was born in Canada. She went from there to Boston, where she married a man named E. C. Hill in 1865.

"Where did you first meet your present husband?" Mrs. Wyse was asked.

"In Brooklyn, where I had moved with Mr. Hill," she answered.

"Who introduced you to Mr. Wyse?"

"My husband, who died in 1871."

"Mr. Wyse has testified that he first met you in a disorderly house in Twenty-sixth Street. Is that true?

"No, it is not. It is false."

The answer was delivered in the same quiet tone in which Mrs. Wyse gave all her testimony, but she gave it with great deliberation.

Mr. Lamb, counsel for Mr. Wyse, took up the cross-examination. Mrs. Wyse said that she had brought actions against several persons who had repeated the charges made against her by her husband.

"I sued them," she declared, "for calling me such a wretched creature as he described me." Mrs. Wyse added that all the persons she had sued withdrew the false statements they had made against her, and she withdrew the suits.

"The Second National Bank has given me a certified statement that between 1883 and 1894 your bank account amounted to $196,-078. Is that true?" said Mr. Lamb.

"I suppose it is," replied Mrs. Wyse with a smile.

"You don't dispute the bank's statement then?"

"Oh, no."

There were many other questions, and then recess came to give the witness a breathing spell. After recess, Mr. Lamb returned to the attack, first asking her about the Broadway address, where, it is alleged, she lived with Mr. Wyse before their marriage.

"Did you ever live at 1,263 Broadway?" asked the lawyer.

"I can't recall," Mrs. Wyse answered.

"Did not you live there?"

"Yes, I believe that I did live there with a friend for a time."

"Who was the friend?"

"A dressmaker."

"What was her name?"

"Mrs. Borthill, I think."

"Where do you say you first met Mr. Wyse?"

"I was introduced to him by my first husband, in Brooklyn."

"Did not you make an affidavit that you first met Mr. Wyse at a friend's house?"

"No, I think not."

An affidavit was read, signed by Mrs. Wyse, in which she said she first met Mr. Wyse "in a friend's house." She said she had made a mistake in the affidavit.

"Where did your first husband die?"

"I don't remember."

"Were you living with him then?"

"No."

"With whom?"

"Jennie Warner, a friend, at 16 West Twenty-third Street."

"Do you know the house 121 West Twenty-sixth Street?"

"No."

"Did you ever live there?"

"No."

"Did you ever hear of Nellie Rich?"

"Yes. My husband told me of a woman named Nellie Rich, and said that I looked so much like her that he was afraid I would be taken for her."

"Did you ever live with Mr. Wyse at 1,263 Broadway during the life of your husband under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Hill?"

"No, I never lived with him till I married him."

"When did you leave your first husband?"

"About a year before he died."

"Where did you go then?"

"To my cousin's in Buffalo."

"Did not Mr. Wyse send you $25 a week there?"

"No, he did not."

All these answers were given without hesitation and with the greatest self-possession.

"I have here," said Mr. Lamb, "a bill for a dinner you gave at Sherry's for thirty-two persons, costing $788. Is that bill correct?"

"I think it is," was the cheerful response.

Then Mr. Wyse's turn came. His counsel recalled him to the stand. He said that his wife often used vile and abusive language toward him.

"Did you send her $25 a week before you married her and while she lived in Buffalo?"

"I did."

Judge Freedman ordered the answer to be stricken out.

"Were you ever in the house in Brooklyn to which she has referred?"

"Never in my life."

Again the question and answer were stricken out by the Judge's orders.

"What was her name when you married her?"

"She was known as Nellie Rich."

"Did you ever live with her at 1,263 Broadway?"

"I did."

Mr. Lamb said that would do, and Mr. Hinsdale asked:

"Did you not marry the defendant under the name of Mrs. E. C. Hill and have an advertisement published to that effect?"

"I did marry her under that name, but never saw the advertisement."

This closed the case. Both sides will sum up to-day. Mrs. Wyse announces that she will provide for her husband, even if the suit goes against her.

RULE FOR ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES

Claims for Deaths Before Jan. 1 Limited to $5,000.

Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas ruled yesterday that an action for damages for a death which occurred before the new Constitution went into effect, Jan. 1, 1895, must be limited to $5,000. In his opinion Judge Pryor referred to the recent ruling by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, when the Justice permitted the amount asked for in an action to be increased.

"I have the greatest respect for the opinion of Mr. Justice Patterson," said Judge Pryor, "but in this instance I am unable to concur with him. Independently of statute the plaintiff had no cause of action; and the rule is elementary that when the statute creates a right and prescribes the remedy that remedy is of the essence of the right and exclusive. When the cause of action accrued, the plaintiff's right was limited to $5,000. By a subsequent amendment of the Constitution, the right of recovery is unlimited. If I allow an amendment increasing the damages beyond $5,000, the plaintiff will acquire a right which he had not when his cause of action arose. The rule is not to give either a statute or a constitution a retroactive operation, unless its expressed terms so require, but such is not the case here. This provision of the new Constitution is perfectly consistent with a prospective effect only."

The question has not as yet been brought before the appellate branch of any of the courts.

MRS. C. M. COLLINS WINS.

Judgment Given Her for $7,236 Against Gen. H. C. Young.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, gave judgment yesterday for Mrs. Caroline M. Collins for $7,236 against her brother-in-law, Gen. Henry C. Young.

Mrs. Collins sued Gen. Young for $6,408, with interest and costs, which she had advanced to her sister, the defendant's wife.

Gen. and Mrs. Young separated in Paris in 1888, and have been engaged in litigation more or less ever since.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Mrs. Mary Lindh's efforts to wrest the control of her little daughter Freda from Mrs. Mary Ball were temporarily blocked yesterday. Justice Ingraham dismissed the writ of habeas corpus which Mrs. Lindh had obtained, on the ground that it was secured by an attorney not regularly admitted to practice.

—Judge Freedman of the Superior Court granted a writ of mandamus yesterday directing Controller Fitch to pay to Justices Follett and Parker the extra allowance provided under the old Constitution. An appeal will at once be taken by the Corporation Counsel to the General Term.

—Giovanni Posterari, who was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree on Monday last for stabbing Antonio Valto on Oct. 13, 1894, was yesterday sentenced to two years in State Prison by Judge Pardon C. Williams.

—Miss Agnes Lyons received $10,000 damages yesterday in the Supreme Court against the elevated road for damages for personal injuries sustained in a collision on the west-side branch.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Kate A. Scaggs, as administratrix, vs. President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant.—Argued by Lewis F. Carr for appellant, J. W. Verbeck for respondent.

John W. Truesdell, as administrator, &c., vs. Hannie L. Bourke, as executrix, appellant.—Argued by Louis Marshall for appellant, C. G. Baldwin for respondent.

Thomas O'Brien vs. David K. McCarthy et al., as executors, appellants.—Argued by Louis Marshall for appellant, C. G. Baldwin for respondents.

Howard J. Ansteth, by guardian, vs. Buffalo Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Porter Norton for appellant, Adolph Rebadow for respondent.

John B. Eagle, as executor, &c., vs. Rochester Paper Company, appellant.—Argued by George F. Yeoman for appellant, P. Chamberlain, Jr., for respondent.

Ann M. Lee, as administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. John Van Voorhis et al.—Argued by George F. Yeoman for appellant, John Van Voorhis for respondents.

The court here took a recess to Feb. 25.

Walter Carter vs. Abel Spaulding et al., appellants; Andrew J. Delaney vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appellant; Otto J. Lang, ancillary executor, &c., vs. Houston, West Street, &c., Railroad Company, appellant; Eulalian Meads vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Miles M. O'Brien and another, appellants, vs. Ronald T. McDonald and another; Ruth Percey, appellant, vs. Fitchburg Railroad Company; Kate A. Primeau vs. the National Life Association, appellant; Lizzie Rettig vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, Limited, appellant; Franklin P. Roberge vs. Maria N. Winne, appellant; John Weber et al. vs. James Wallace, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John G. Johnson vs. Long Island Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and with 10 per cent. damages, under Section 3,251 of the Code.

Mary Wiley, by guardian, &c., vs. Long Island Railroad Company, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against defendant, with costs.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Johann A. H. J. Kruper, Patrick Lucey, James Anderson, Claus Druge.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Putnam vs. Richele—Elisha K. Camp. Leffler vs. Blake—James J. Nealis. Roosevelt vs. Behrman—Charles J. McBurney. Landeman vs. Duncan—Richard N. Arnow. Matter of Gessner—William T. Gray. Matter of C. P. Hawkins's Sons Brewing Company—H. B. Wesselman.

Van Brunt, P. J.—Matter of Goodrich Lawton Company—Thomas P. Wickes.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Hall vs. Blum—Hugh Garden.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Pratt vs. Pratt—Arthur C. Palmer.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Frances Craighead vs. Craighead Manufacturing Company—William H. Ricketts. Jefferson M. Levy vs. James M. Smith—Charles Mayhoff. Matter of C. P. Hawkin's Sons Brewing Company—William C. Reddy. Matter of Charles J. Tracy Company—Elbert Crandall.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—James Rozell vs. Jennie L. Denton—Jennie L. Denton.

Bank Consolidation Not Planned.

Reports that changes in the directory of the Tradesmen's National Bank had developed plans for a consolidation of several banks with the Tradesmen's, including the Hide and Leather, Franklin, National Exchange, Seventh National, and Clinton, were denied yesterday. The only change in prospect, as reported in The New-York Times at the time of the annual election at the Tradesmen's, is that, with men in the wool trade in the majority in the Directory, the bank will have quarters in the Wool Exchange Building, and that a new name will probably be taken for it, expressive of its connection with that trade.

Raritan Bay Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Lamont sent to the House to-day a report of the Engineer Corps of a survey of Raritan Bay, N. J., between South Amboy and Great Beds Light, with a view to deepening the channel to 21 feet at low water. The improvement is estimated to cost $130,000 if done in one year.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Herbert W. Bowen to be Consul General at Barcelona, Spain. The nominations of Charles J. Swain of Nunda, N. Y., and A. B. Payne of Bainbridge, N. Y., to be Postmasters, also were confirmed.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes a place for her girl, whom she can highly recommend, as chambermaid and waitress. 18 West 85th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid, and will assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, 8 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; best city reference. 317 East 93d St., McCabe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references. 334 East 66th St.

Companions.

COMPANION and NURSE.—To invalid gentleman; by man, age 35, with four years' references from last party. W. K., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By perfect German cook and housekeeper; wages, $30 to $40; excellent references. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard; store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young Protestant woman; is good cook and laundress; good city reference. 200 West 25th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; city references. 962 6th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable German-American girl as good cook; would assist with washing; best city references. Mrs. Noble, 69 West 101st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman; good cook and laundress; personal city reference. Competent. 254 8th Av.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as first-class cook in small private family; references. Call, two days, 1,320 2d Av., first flat.

COOK.—First-class; French; will help out by the day or week, or as substitute; best reference. L., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French cook; thoroughly understands her business in every particular; best city reference. 258 West 29th St., third floor.

COOK.—By an experienced Swedish cook; excellent city references for three years. Fleischer, 190 East 75th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; best city references. 808 East 69th St., fifth bell.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in a private family; willing to assist with little washing; best city reference. 310 West 49th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—Active American woman in strictly private family; takes charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; reference. N. M., 205 West 36th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent American woman as good family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; personal reference. 45 East 37th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one cook, other chambermaid and waitress; good references. Mason, 509 West 29th St., rear.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; all kinds cooking; makes all kinds desserts; good baker; city reference; last employer seen. 136 West 52d St., second floor.

COOK.—By a thorough, good family cook and baker, coarse washing; city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Felix's and Doucet's; evening and street dresses; latest styles; wants engagements by day; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; elegant cutter, fitter, and draper; by the day; references. Mme. Noel, 249 West 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Swiss lady (college graduate) as visiting governess or amanuensis; morning hours; thorough instruction in French, German, English, music, drawing; good reader and writer; highest references. H. B., 71 West 105th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced working housekeeper; widower's family preferred; wages moderate; city reference. 25 Columbus Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands dressmaking; good hairdresser; thoroughly competent to fill a first-class place; city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress, hairdresser, excellent packer; good reference. 230 East 40th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; can furnish best of city reference. Call, Thursday, at 175 East 74th St., Shearer's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. N. C., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 523 Lexington Av.; no letters.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress or assistant chambermaid; in American family; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork in American family; good reference. 64 West 101st St., Carroll's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as laundress; good city references. 458 4th Av.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; would like to take fine washing at her own home. Mrs. Moore, 101 Manhattan St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years' references from last place. 534 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE to CHILDREN OVER 4.—By refined, competent Englishwoman; excellent sewer and dressmaker; six years' highest city reference. Competent, 20 West 14th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a competent person to wait on elderly lady or grown children; willing to assist with other duties. 9 East 45d St.

NURSE.—By a strong, conscientious, and obliging woman; capable of caring for an invalid; reference. B. G. B., West New-Brighton (S. I.) Post Office.

NURSE or MAID.—By a well-educated North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to children from three years up; best references. S. M. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE, MAID, &c.—By a competent seamstress, nurse, maid, or to do light chamberwork; understands dressmaking; good references. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By German girl as first-class waitress; no objection to doing some chamberwork; best city references. 110 East 41st St., Flanner's bell.

WAITRESS.—By Scotch Protestant girl as first-class waitress; good references. 209 East 39th St., parlor floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; takes butler's place; best of reference; last lady to be seen. 1,142 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress and parlor-maid where a butler is kept; present employer can be seen. 11 East 41st St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY, 23 years old, as secretary or companion; does not object to traveling. Miss B., Meadow Creek, Grayson County, Va.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—By a young lady; thoroughly competent; good, rapid penman; best references. J. S., 686 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 30th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—By competent stenographer and Remington typewriter; desires position immediately; five years' experience; reference. Maude Ritterhoff, 101 East 91st St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER, or WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—By intelligent young man; disengaged Feb. 12; will take entire charge of waiting, silver, parlor floor, &c.; wages not less than $30; highly recommended. J., care J. Fox, 10 East 50th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; 32; single; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor floor; willing and obliging; three years' first-class personal city references; just disengaged. Noel, 142 West 30th St.; ring three times.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, expert; speaks some English; private family; willing and obliging; first-class references. Caron, Box 382 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; best references from last employer. J. M., Box 824 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Swiss couple; thoroughly understand their duties in every particular; in a private family; best city references. A. L., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; best references. Eugéne, Box 381 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman, age 34, where second man or parlorn.aid is kept; long New-York references. L., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; specialty in care of silver and dinner parties; satisfaction given; reference from city families. L. G., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By single-handed butler or second man; thoroughly understands his business; age, 25; English; with good references. H. H., 52 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman in private family; thoroughly experienced in his business; has best city references. D. J., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; twelve years' experience in the city; first-class references. D., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man as butler in private family; ten years' first-class reference. Louis, 200 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman in private family; thoroughly experienced in his business; has best city reference. C. A., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; willing and obliging; valets neatly if required; city or country. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID.—By colored man and wife, understands his business; experienced driver; wife, chambermaid and waitress; together, in privat family; city or country; five years' city refrence. 164 West 32d St., janitor.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all duties; sixteen years with two families; best reference; honest; sober; city or country. J. D., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; age, 35; married; no family; understands his business in every particular; 12 years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; good handler and careful city driver; over five years' very best city reference from last employer; personal reference; strictly sober. 415 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for coachman; ten years' reference. Apply 19 West 34th St., till 1

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman and gardener; best reference. Coachman, Box 120 Times.

COACHMAN.—By young man; in country; best personal city references. J. W., Box 112, 554 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FLORIST.—By a Swede; understands all branches of gardening; eight years' experience; best references; private place preferred. Charles Olson, care of Mr. Yenson, 172 West 65th St.

GARDENER.—Single; reliable, trustworthy; capable to take full charge of gentleman's place; understands care of horses; strictly temperate; best city references. Gardener, care of McVay, 206 9th Av.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; good references. Brown, care of Lang, 216 East 84th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

The Intruding Hermit Warned.

From The Green Bag.

A Man shall have a Quare Impedit of an Hermitage and a writ to put him into Corporal Possession.—F. N. B., 84 E.

When holy hermit feels inclined
To solitude and prayer,
Still let him ever keep in mind
Of trespass to beware.
While he devoutly seeks to dwell
From earth's contagion free,
He may not with another's cell
Take wanton liberty.
If far from vanity and strife
He find a lonely spot,
Which promises a tranquil life,
In wood or field or grot,
Where well he deems that he may make
Retreat in peaceful age,
Yet let him not too rashly take
That for an hermitage
For should another holy saint
Allege a prior claim,
And make unto the court complaint
And duly prove the same,
The wrongful tenant surely shall
By writ evicted be
Out of possession corporal
With all indignity.

A Poet's Lament.

From The Boston Transcript.

A private letter from a distinguished poet has this pathetic passage, which is timely and interesting: "I have been furnishing a Winter carnival for two hundred billions of grip bacteria, and they have eaten me out of house and home. I feel like an old worm-eaten cheese, or a dried codfish which has hung for years over the door of a rural grocery shop. I am reminded of Herod Agrippa in the New Testament, you remember, who died eaten of worms. I guess it was only the grip germs, and they called him Agrippa on that account. By the doctor's direction I am drinking whisky and water at intervals of three hours. I have swallowed rye whisky before on many occasions, but I never realized till now what a crude, soulless, beastly, unendurable drink it is. Holland gin, vile as it is, I think almost preferable. How did man ever get it into his head to manufacture and absorb so hideous, so brutish a liquid?"

"Mary Had a Little Lamb."

(As Rewritten by a Modern Impressionist-Poet.)

From The Chicago Record.

Pale was she with tints of mist,
Fair light in her coiled hair lies;
Amethyst the skies—the skies all amethyst—
Azure the light of her eyes.
Mary! young houri of girls,
What Pale Thing walks by her side?
In the white of whose bubbledy curls
The sun-shadows wrestle and hide?
Mutton it is in its youth and its pride!
Back and forth in the sun's bright glow
The Pale Object goes by her side
Wherever Mary doth go!

Mr. Spriggs's Little Joke.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Spriggs was complaining because so much effort was required in succeeding even so poorly as he did.

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Spriggs, "did you ever get anything without working hard for it?"

"Yes, I have," he said, discontentedly.

"Oh, I guess not," insisted Mrs. Spriggs.

"But I know I have."

"What was it, I'd like to know?"

"A bad cold, my dear," and Mr. Spriggs took heart again and smiled.

Timely.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A thief ran out of a burning building on Liberty Street, recently, with a watch in one hand and a valuable clock in the other.

"Here, what are you doing?" asked a minion of the law.

"Saving time," replied the fellow.

"You'll be doing time in about a week," said the policeman, as he rang for the wagon.

A Chill, Not a Cold.

From The Boston Herald.

Be good enough in future to say you have taken a chill, not a cold. That is English, you know, and more up to date. "The Prince of Wales caught a chill on Friday last," is the proper style, according to The Court Circular. A plebeian cold! Good gracious, no! What is a "cold," anyhow?

Not Her Fault.

From Harper's Bazar.

"You have let me hope for months now, and to-night you reject me!"

"I didn't know you were hoping; quite the contrary, I have regarded you as hopeless from the start."

Attached.

From The Detroit Tribune.

He loved the ground she walked on,
Nor was content to let it
Go at that. The ground was hers
And he married her to get it.

Explained.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Wife (at breakfast)—I didn't hear you when you came in last night.

Husband—I guess that's the reason I didn't hear you.

Anxious and Eager.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Biddy—Miss Arress is not at home, Sor. Will ye lave yer name?

M. P. Kewn—Do you think she would take it?

Situations Wanted—Males.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and MANAGER.—By a thoroughly practical man; experienced rose and grape grower and ornamental gardening, both under glass and on lawn; used to the management of men; sober and reliable; an all-round man for a private estate; first-class references. GARDENER, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; no children; large experience growing plants, orchids, roses, grapes, vegetables, care of lawns, planting and improving grounds; references. D. L., seed store, 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands greenhouse and vegetable gardening; first-class references. A. A., Box 78, Irvington, N. Y.

Grooms.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; understands furnace and care of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; generally useful; first-class references. E. H., 43 East 34th St., private stable.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man, indoors; private family; good waiter; can be highly recommended; personal city references. Henry, Box 378 Times, Up Town.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—English; good butler; willing and obliging; left for good reason; good reference. B. W., 220 East 42d St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; thoroughly competent and reliable, and present employer can be seen. J. B., 350 5th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By a sober, reliable man, who understands his duties thoroughly; a good traveling servant; no objections to an invalid gentleman; an excellent sailor; English; single; age, 32; highest personal reference given; a gentleman traveling preferred. Valet, 235 5th Av.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By French valet or second man, willing to go anywhere; understands his duties very well; good city references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

VALET.—By young Japanese as valet in city or country; best reference. Victory, Box 195 Times.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a colored man in private family as waiter, or work of any kind; Philadelphia reference. G. M. H., 245 West 33d St., first flight.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE STEWARD, &c.—By a good cook; would take care of bachelor's apartments; can wait upon them; twelve years' reference. J. Quinn, 1,227 Broadway.

$200 SECURITY FOR A POSITION AS PORTER, watchman, or janitor; good colored man, with best references. W. B., Box 78, 1,242 Broadway.

The Trades.

UPHOLSTERER.—Artistic upholsterer; would work at your residence on furniture, mattresses, curtains, polishing, &c.; formerly with Marcotte. Address, ten days, Upholsterer, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—Lady with experience; in small private school. Apply, Saturday morning, before 11, at 1 West 45th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—A butler and useful man; must understand his duties, be willing and obliging, and furnish city references. Call, Saturday morning, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 140 West 58th St.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—46th ST., 25 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny, connecting front rooms, with board; parlor dining room; references.

3 EAST 47th ST.—1 attractive second-floor suite, offering all the requirements of a perfect home; references.

4th AV., 260, NEAR 2 1st.—Suite of rooms, with bath, private table; open grate fire; reference.

LARGE, SUNNY FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished; select neighborhood; board optional. 7 West 19th St.

Religious Notices.

A GREAT TREAT MONDAY NIGHT.—The famous Silver Lake Quartette, Rev. Charles Henry Mead, leader, at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av., 7:30; characteristic songs; addresses, Mr. Mead and the great temperance orator, Doutney; Col. Hadley leads. Tuesday, Miss Wray, singing evangelist, and Singing Circle; Wednesday evening, weekly "Blue Ribbon" Christian temperance meeting, with Creole Quartette and lady violinists; Thursday, Col. Hadley's Bible class; Friday, free supper and songs; to-morrow, Rev. M. Hamilton preaches at 11; Dr. McGrew at 8; seats always free; welcome.

A.—A.—A.—A.—A. — METROPOLITAN HALL, 14th St., east of 6th Av.—Gospel meetings every noon and night; Sunday, 4 P. M., "Is Man Immortal?" Rev. S. P. Cadman; Sunday, 7:30 P. M., orchestral music; Sunday, 8 P. M., the People's Popular Service; Dr. Payne will speak; congregational singing; Sunday school and Bible class, 2:15 P. M.; woman's meeting, Saturday, 3 P. M.; children's meeting, Friday, 3 P. M.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKERing Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, another protest against the Sunday saloon. Address by the eloquent pulpit orator, Rev. Fletcher Hamlin, Pastor 24th St. M. E. Church; subject, "Mayor Strong's Attitude Toward the Saloon." Choice song service. Solos by Miss Park, Prof. Gardiniere. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President; EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Two Winds"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "The Mighty Waves of the Sea." Wednesday evening lecture in the chapel at 8 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., COR. 20TH St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school 3:30 P. M. 8 P. M., musical service and short address by Rev. Frederic J. Gauld. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., on "The Crisis in Our City"; evensong at 8 P. M., one-hour service with full choir and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
East Fourteenth Street and Irving Place.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.
Will preach to-morrow and
EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, northwest corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach, morning at 11. Subject: "Christianity." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Cor. 37th St.—Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., pastors; services Sunday, Feb. 10, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Dr. Van Dyke in the afternoon; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Madison C. Peters will preach; 11, "The Need of an Aggressive Christianity"; 7:45, "The Credulity of Infidelity." All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Baptism of children and sermon at 11 A. M., Young Peoples' Society for Christian Endeavor missionary service at 8 A. M. Address by Miss Babbitt.

SECOND CHURCH, 123D ST. AND LENOX AV., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor.—Baptism of children and sermon at 10:30 A. M., sermon at 7:45 P. M.; topic: "Agnosticism, Ancient and Modern."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; evening subject, "Striking Portraits of the Christ in Revelation"; Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8; strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., west of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening; morning, "Christ Lifted Up and Drawing All to Himself"; evening, "Atheism Answered"; subject, "Has Nature or Science Anything to Say on Man's Immortal Life?" Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach, 11 A. M., subject, "The Hidden Truth in the Doctrine of the Apostolic Succession; or, the True Christian Ministry"; 7:45 P. M., subject, "Morality in Fiction—V. 'The Manxman' and the Power of Conscience." All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
42d St. and Madison Av.
Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., rector.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, morning service. 7:45, evening service.
Sermon by Rev. W. S. Langford, D. D. | Sermon by Rev. M. G. Thompson, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school. 11 A. M., preaching: "Living by Rule." 8 P. M., Young Peoples' Meeting. Subject: "Universalism."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St.—Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector. 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany and holy communion; sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., choral evensong, Part I. of Gaul's "Holy City," will be rendered by an augmented choir.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Morning service and holy communion at 11; the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York, will administer the rite of ordination; sermon by the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D.; evening service at 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Sunday, 4 P. M., musical service.
LES SEPT PAROLES,
The Seven Lost Words,
By

THE TEUTONIC IS SAFE

White Star Racer Arrives Off the Lightship Last Night.

LA GASCOGNE SIX DAYS BEHIND TIME

French Liner Was Due in This Port Last Sunday — Rhynland and Manitoba Were Due to Arrive Wednesday.

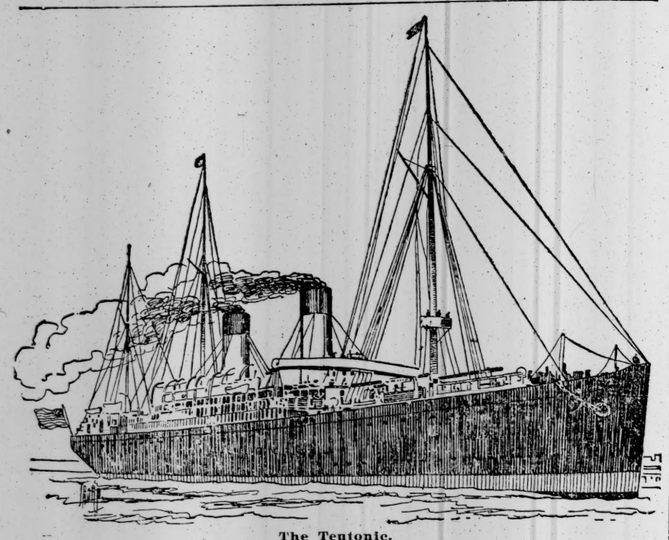
The White Star line steamship Teutonic arrived last night and anchored off the lightship.

She brought no news of La Gascogne.

In the chain of transatlantic commerce there are now three missing links. La Gascogne, the long-overdue wanderer from Havre, divides interest with the Rhynland, from Antwerp, two days behind her schedule time, and the Manitoba, from London, also belated, claim their share of attention.

In some cases there may be safety in numbers, and those most interested in the safety of the overdue vessels find some comfort in that phrase. It is not by any means likely that all three have met with disaster, and the causes that have operated to hinder the progress of one may have similarly affected all the others.

Down in the Maritime Exchange a great many people think, and with good reason, that the first news that will be had from La Gascogne will come from the Azores.



The Teutonic.
Anchored Off the Lightship Last Night.

These mariners argue that, if the French liner broke down at all, she broke down during the early part of her voyage. Otherwise, it is argued, she must have been sighted by some of the inward-bound vessels. But, had her machinery become disabled shortly after leaving Havre she would then have been practically out of the route of ships not plying on the Havre line, and would have headed for the Azores, that being the nearest haven.

La Normandie, now westward bound from Havre, and due to arrive Sunday, may throw some light on the disappearance of her consort. That vessel has been scheduled to take the place of La Gascogne, and will sail Wednesday next at 2 P. M.

There are few better indicators of the anxiety felt in maritime circles for the ultimate arrival of an overdue vessel than is afforded by the rise or fall of the rates of reinsurance.

In the case of La Gascogne, a week ago she could have been reinsured on her cargo, valued at between $300,000 and $400,000, at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent. Wednesday that rate rose to 4 per cent., and yesterday it was 10½ per cent. The vessel's non-arrival to-day will in all probability cause another rise of from 5 to 10 per cent.

The Teutonic, on her record, was due to reach Sandy Hook Lightship Tuesday at midnight, but allowing her twelve hours to overcome the heavy storms and gales which she must have encountered, she would have been due about noon Wednesday.

The vessel has on board a large number of passengers. Here is the list of those who sailed in her saloon:

Frank Adam,
G. Allen,
J. S. Anderson,
H. B. Angus,
F. W. Anthony,
C. M. Armstrong,
Master Armstrong,
Rev. R. H. Baldwin,
E. M. Barnet,
W. W. Bakewell,
L. Bader,
W. Blaydes,
G. Boulter,
R. W. Bury,
T. H. Buxton,
A. H. Byles and wife,
C. Bambridge,
A. B. Cameron,
W. H. Childs,
N. G. Clegg,
H. Cohen,
Col. J. S. Collins,
Col. Converse,
Mrs. Converse,
Master J. H. Hartley,
H. Herrmann,
R. A. J. Howat,
G. Highton,
W. D. Holmes and wife,
Sir W. C. Van Horne,
H. Horsley,
F. W. Howes,
Charles Jacques,
S. M. Jarvis,
F. W. Jewell and wife,
Miss D. Jewell,
L. O. Johnson,
John Memert,
W. G. Mitchell,
G. H. Neave,
P. A. O'Farrell, wife, and maid;
F. A. Payne,
W. M. Payne,
F. R. A. Pingree and wife,
J. Pollit,
W. W. Pritchard and wife,
The Rev. T. Quinn,
J. R. Reuss,
Anton Reuss,
A. P. P. Rockwell,
A. R. Robinson and wife,
J. Rudberg,
A. Rosenberg,
M. Russell,
L. Salemen,
S. Schechter,
L. E. Shoninger,
J. Craig,
C. C. Daball,
W. H. Daily,
Robert Darling,
L. G. Dobbin,
S. Dreyfus, wife and maid,
J. B. Duckworth,
George Easton,
T. D. C. Elives,
Gen. Farenezy,
W. Flavelle,
W. W. Fletcher,
L. S. Franks,
M. E. Green,
W. M. Greenough,
R. H. Guild,
Col. S. W. Casimer-Gzowski, wife, maid, and man servant,
J. E. Hargreaves,
S. Harris,
C. Hartley and wife,
Master B. C. Hartley,
F. E. Kirby,
W. G. Ladd, wife, and maid,
C. C. Langford,
C. F. Lantry,
C. E. Lum and wife,
L. E. Lum,
R. Mandel,
L. Markwald,
J. Martin,
R. H. McCurdy, wife, and maid;
C. McEwan,
G. M. McMillan,
H. Sichel,
H. Sidenberg,
J. C. Siegfried,
A. L. Silberstein,
Frank Skinner,
Henry Smith,
J. F. Smyth,
T. P. Spencer,
L. Strauss,
R. Tomlinson,
Augustus Tooth,
W. Triggs,
W. M. Turrell,
T. H. Ward,
Miss Ward,
Andrew Watson,
Miss Watson,
L. E. Weber,
G. C. Whytlaw,
W. A. Wickens,
W. S. Wilkinson,
M. Warmald,
W. M. Young,

Capt. Cameron of the Teutonic.
From a Photograph by Falk.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Deline Trotz,
Mr. Koenig, Miss N. W. Banks,
Mrs. H. Allise, Miss Harber and maid,
Mrs. C. A. Coolidge, Miss Doran,
Mrs. A. B. Crossley, Misses Gignoux,
Mrs. Gignoux, Miss Hardman,
Mrs. A. D. Howard and nurse, Miss A. Lemley,
Miss N. Murray,
Mrs. Jewell, Miss M. Murray,
Mrs. L. E. Newport. Miss T. E. Woodward.

From Halifax there comes this message:

"The Signal Station reports that a big steamer ran in from the westward just before the storm shut down, but was soon lost sight of in the snow. There is a possibility that this was the Gascogne, but if it was, a rough time was in store for it outside."

It was not known until early this morning that it was the Teutonic that had anchored off the lightship. This message was sent from the signal station down the bay:

"At 7:20 P. M. the lights of a steamer were seen for a moment near the Sandy Hook Lightship. This is probably the steamer that was seen passing Fire Island at 4:30 P. M., and was reported by the observer there as probably the Teutonic. At 8:30 P. M. her lights were again made out, and she was seen to be at anchor half a mile northwest of the lightship. She made no signals, and did not answer signals that were made at Sandy Hook."

The tug R. J. Moran managed to get out to the steamship and returned to Quarantine about 2 o'clock this morning with the welcome news of the Teutonic's safety.

Capt. Cameron, who commands the Teutonic, is a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, and is known to be an efficient navigator and seaman.

A cable from Paris said last night that no news had been received there of La Gascogne, and that much uneasiness was felt concerning the vessel's safety.

The Rhynland, overdue from Antwerp, is one of the vessels of the Red Star Line. Her agents expressed no uneasiness for her safety last night. The vessel is a very stanch one, and is classed A1 by Lloyds. She sailed from Antwerp Jan. 26, and was due to arrive Wednesday, under ordinary conditions of ocean travel. She carries 7 cabin passengers and 120 steerage passengers. Capt. Mills commands the vessel. She is square rigged on two of her four masts, and, unlike the schooner-rigged Teutonic and La Gascogne, can make her way to port under sail if a breakdown in her engine room makes that course necessary.

The Pilgrim Delayed.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 8.—The steamer Pilgrim arrived here about 6 o'clock this evening from New-York, twelve hours late, but was not docked until two hours later. Owing to the severity of the weather, it has been decided not to return to New-York to-night.

With Unabated Force in Michigan.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—Reports from Western Michigan show that the blizzard is raging with unabated force in that section. St. Joseph reports the severest storm of the year. All trains are late. Street car traffic and business are suspended.

Benton Harbor reports that the drifting snow has completely blocked all traffic in that part of the State. Trains are eight to twenty hours late.

At Ludington there have been no trains in or out since yesterday morning. The Flint and Pere Marquette Road is blockaded west of Reed City.

MANISTEE, Mich., Feb. 8.—Ann Harbor transfer boats Nos. 1 and 2 are stuck in the ice at the piers here. They are without fuel and are burning lumber to keep warm. A blizzard has prevailed since yesterday morning.

SOROSIS CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

Mrs. Helmuth Again Named for President of the Society—Proposed Changes in Minor Offices.

Sorosis held a business meeting yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the home of Mrs. E. Louise Demorest, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street, to talk over projects for a removal of its headquarters from Sherry's.

There has been some discussion among the officers of Sorosis for some time upon the advisability of a change, and yesterday more definite consideration was given the subject.

Sorosis's annual election will be held on March 4, and, in view of that fact, there was discussion yesterday of new methods of voting.

The ticket sent out to members, which they are at liberty to change, is as follows:

President—Fannie I. Helmuth; Vice Presidents—Dr. Jennie De La M. Lozier, Mary A. Newton, and the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford.

Executive Committee—E. Louise Demorest, Sara Conant Ostrom, Dimies T. S. Denison, Laura A. Palmer, and Keren S. Warner.

Recording Secretary—Florence De Graff Shaw; Corresponding Secretary—Jeannette N. Leeper; Assistant Corresponding Secretary—Jessie C. Lozier; Treasurer—Sarah E. Youmans; Auditor—Katharine G. Foote; Musical Director—Alice C. Demorest; Chairman on Reception—Minnie E. Stimpson; Chairman on Literature—Jennie C. Croly; Chairman on Art—Adelyn Wesley-Smith; Chairman on Drama—Margaret W. Ravenhill; Chairman on Philanthropy—Julia Floyd Smith; Chairman on Science—Dr. Katharine G. Townsend; Chairman on Education—Susan Ketchum Bourne; Chairman on House and Home—C. Lucia Forest; Chairman on Business Women—Mary A. Trautman.

The changes on the ticket from the present officers are the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford as one of the Vice Presidents in place of Henriette Marvin; E. Louise Demorest, Sara Conant Ostrom, Dimies T. S. Denison, and Laura A. Palmer, in place of Laura D. Devlin, Margaret Yardley, Jeannette N. Leeper, and Christine J. Highley, on the Executive Committee; Florence De G. Shaw, in place of Maude K. Clarke, as Recording Secretary; Jeannette N. Leeper, in place of Mary Dana Hall, as Corresponding Secretary; Jessie C. Lozier, in place of Mary E. E. Baker, as Asistant Corresponding Secretary; Katharine G. Foote, in place of Annie M. Fuller, as Auditor; Jennie C. Croly, in place of Carrie Stow Waite, as Chairman of the Committee on Literature; Adelyn Wesley-Smith, in place of E. M. Scott, as Chairman of the Committee on Art; Margaret W. Ravenhill, in place of Sophia Curtiss, as Chairman of the Committee on Drama; Dr. Katharine G. Townsend, in place of May Florence Park, as Chairman of the Committee on Science; Susan Ketchum Bourne, in place of Stella Goodrich Russell, as Chairman of the Committee on Education; C. Lucia Forest, in place of Sarah L. Roys, as Chairman of the Committee on House and Home, and Mary E. Trautman, in place of Mary C. Ball, as Chairman of the Committee on Business Women.

COL. WARING'S HARD TASK

Work that Must Be Done to Clean the City Streets.

MEN EAGER TO JOIN RESERVE FORCE

All Not Prepared to Battle with the Extreme Weather — The Commissioner Answers the Drivers' Demands.

"Give us rain, give us a little bit of sun heat, give us even a respectable fog, give us anything but what we have in the line of weather, and we will make quick work of the snow in the streets," said Superintendent Robbins of the Street-Cleaning Department to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Robbins, when he made this remark, was sitting in his office, in the basement of the Criminal Court Building, looking with weary eyes at swarms of men waiting to be recorded as shovelers and sweepers.

"We had at work at 5 o'clock this morning," he continued, "our regular force of 1,381 men. We began long before 8 o'clock to hire new men here and at all the stables, and now we have a force of 4,381 men, who will work all through the night in the streets and at the dumps. We are using 1,200 carts.

"The 3,000 extra men will receive $2 a day for their work, and the regulars will get their usual pay—$1.83 a day.

"The first gangs sent out this morning were put at work piling the snow in Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Park Row, Broadway, Liberty Street, Cortlandt Street, Chambers Street, and, in fact, all the ferry streets and those others that are most traveled.

"We had men in the Bowery later, and also in Twenty-third Street. I expect that by morning Broadway will be completely cleared.

"And here allow me to remark that we haven't had anything quite as bad as this succession of snows and wind and bitter cold as far as I can remember. The blizzard of 1888 was a concentration of trouble. This is disturbance long drawn out.

"The cold hampers us a great deal, and through the night it is going to make lots of trouble for us, particularly at the snow dumps, where the wind has been blowing all day at a terrific rate, and where it is apt to be worse during the night.

"Many of our new men are not prepared to battle with such elements as are working against us now. They are a better class of men than we had the last time we called on reserves, and intense suffering has brought them to us. Some of them have not gloves. Others have not even stockings, and not more than a dozen have overcoats that will amount to anything as protection against the terrible cold.

"We have carried considerable snow to the dumps to-day, but to-night we will do a great deal more in that line if the men can only stand it."

As the reporter passed into that part of Superintendent Robbins's quarters where the men were being hired, there was a shout from one of the Inspectors: "Tony, can you get us 500 more men in a hurry?"

"Tony" nodded, hurried away, and in less than half an hour his vanguard—fifty men—put in an appearance, and the main army was not far away.

It was a motley crowd that went for employment to the main offices and the various stables. Many well-dressed men were among the throngs—men whose appearance indicated that the pen was about the heaviest weapon they had ever handled. It was a requirement of the department that the men to whom employment was given should first be provided with shovels, and many a man who saw in the need of the Street-Cleaning Department his only hope of salvation from starvation was forced to go sorrowfully away because he had neither shovel nor money to pay for it.

"We hope to have all the snow disposed of by Monday night," said Deputy Commissioner Moore to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "It will cost the city about $25,000. The cost of removing the effects of previous storms was about $51,000, and our allowance, with transfers was $55,000.

"There is one thing about the present snowfall that makes it easier to handle than the last one. We had to contend with a moderate fall that got mixed up with the dirt of the streets, and when it was piled it was necessary to get the snow and the dirt separated as much as possible. The snow had then to be carried to certain docks and the dirt disposed of in scows. Of courses, that made our work almost double.

"Now, however, we have about six inches of snow that can be piled cleanly and carted away as quickly as circumstances will permit to the regular snow docks.

"We have kept a tug busy in the East River all day breaking up the ice about the dumps, and expect before the night is over to have much of the snow off the principal thoroughfares tuned into sea water.

"An order was issued by Col. Waring late to-day that no work should be done by the department north of Fifty-ninth Street or west of Eighth Avenue. This order was sent out at the request of property owners, and, of course, their request was made because they want to enjoy the sleighing and have a route over the snow to the Park. There is little traffic worth mentioning on the streets that are to be let alone.

"There are no better places in the city to learn of widespread destitution than the stables and the central offices of this department. I saw some pitiful sights in my rounds of the stables to-day.

"Most of the men we get are, of course, ordinary laborers, but in the gangs we hired to-day there are more men accustomed to the higher walks of life than we ever had before.

"Why, I saw several professional men begging for work to-day. They were neatly, though poorly, dressed, and were the most grateful men you ever saw when they received shovels and were sent out to work. There are hundreds of our new men who have been clerks.

"In the line at one of the stables yesterday stood a poor fellow whose clothes, though neatly kept, were but poor protection against the cold. He shivered as he waited and watched with eager eye the clerk enrolling the men ahead of him. Finally it came to his turn. I heard him say that he was hungry, that he had had nothing to eat for a day. I called him aside when he had received his shovel and offered 50 cents to him. He hesitated about taking it and I told him that he could pay it back as soon as he received his money.

"'All right,' he said; 'I've got work now and there'll be something for the chicks.' He came around a little while ago and offered me the 50 cents."

An official of the department who was asked how the $25,000 necessary to pay for cleaning the streets of this fall of snow would be raised, said:

"There is $4,000 on hand. Col. Waring will ask at the next meeting of the Board of Estimate for the transfer to the snow fund of $20,000. It can easily be done. The Colonel means to clean the streets and he is not afraid of the money part of it."

Col. Waring was a busy man yesterday. He was up earlier than the earliest of his subordinates, and, with his Deputy, Charles K. Moore, was making a tour of the city and mapping out the work long before 6 A. M.

When he reached his office one of the first things he did was to answer in the following letter the demands of the Drivers and Hostlers' Union of the department, the letter being addressed to Michael Kennedy, Chairman of the General Executive Board:

Sir: I have your communication of Feb. 1, with a "tabulated statement of complaints of our members in the department," as follows:

First—That your members hold that the annual wages of $720 a year is for 313 days' work, and that you are entitled to extra compensation for Sunday; also, that instead of receiving $2.30 a day, you are paid only $1.97 a day.

Also, that whenever a driver or a hostler does not report for duty on Saturday he loses pay for that day and for Sunday.

You ask that in addition to the annual wages of $720 you receive $2.30 a day for Sunday work. This would make your total yearly wages $839.50.

Answer—I cannot see my way clear to make any effort looking to the payment of such wages to men who take care of horses and drive ashcarts. I think that the payment of such wages is a distinct injury to the workingmen of this city. I can get 5,000 men, averaging as good as the drivers of this department, who would be only too glad to get a life position, with a fair prospect for a pension for old age, with steady work and assured pay, for $45 per month. In my judgment, the old wages of $50 per month—$600 per year—was not only ample, but, under all the circumstances, bountiful.

For $839,500, the city under the present arrangement, would get the services of 1,000 men. These men would be overpaid for the class of work in which they are engaged, and this overpayment would be an injustice to the taxpayers, including poor men, the cost of whose living is increased by reason of taxes. The same money, at $600, would give the city the services of 1,400 men, and would give a life position and support to 1,400 worthy citizens. I must say that my sympathy lies on the side of the public and the 1,400, rather than on the side of the 1,000.

Second—You ask my assistance in collecting Sunday pay during the term of my predecessor.

Answer—Except in cases of absolute business importance, I can give no attention to what took place during the term of my predecessor. In so far as it may become my duty to assist you in the collection of these claims, I shall do so. I shall volunteer no such assistance.

Third—You ask that when a member is dismissed there should be "a hearing in all cases where there is any doubt, or a good defense can be presented, with the right to face our accusers."

Answer—I am in full sympathy with this request, and, while I cannot delay dismissal when the occasion for it arises, I shall be only too glad to restore to the service any man who has been unjustly dismissed.

Fourth—You ask that the "irresponsible spies employed by the ex-Commissioner be done away with," as you do not wish to be held accountable to any one except your direct and immediate superiors.

Answer—Unfortunately there are many men among the drivers of ashcarts in this department who cannot be trusted to do their duty, to keep out of liquor saloons, or to take proper care of their horses. There is no way in which a tolerable control can be held over such men except by the spy system, and I propose to extend this very largely.

Fifth—You ask that notice be given you of the entering of the next judgment for the increase of wages.

Answer—I hope that the next judgment will be paid on Wednesday next.

Sixth—You ask that I stamp out "the merciless system of blackmail which is practiced upon the employes by superiors. The smallest aid to a proper performance of our duties has often to be paid for dearly."

Answer—I assure you that I shall do this in the most relentless manner, remitting no effort to rid the service of every officer who has been guilty of the crime indicated.

Seventh—This relates to a loss of wages, due to an improper computation of the daily rate.

In answer to this, I refer you to my answer to the first complaint.

Eighth—You ask that I continue the rule of giving every driver the same horse, cart, and harness, and a fixed route.

As at present advised, I am inclined to the opinion that this rule is a good one, and should be adhered to. Respectfully yours,
GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner.

MR. PLATT IS WORKING HARD

The Boss Trying His Best to Keep His Two Police Commissioners in Office.

The nearer the time approaches for the Mayor to make his appointments the greater the anxiety of the politicians. Thomas C. Platt, it is understood, is doing all in his power to keep his two Police Commissioners, Kerwin and Murray, in office, so that he can have the full benefit of his Bi-Partisan Police bill. Ever since the election these two men have been closer than ever to Platt. They are as subservient to him as dogs to their master. They were appointed as Platt men, Platt trusts them, and he wants to keep them where they are.

The Mayor will not, so far as can be ascertained, make any changes in the Police Board until the police reorganization bills have been passed. They may be passed by Wednesday of next week. That is understood to be Platt's plan now.

There is a theory that if the bill providing for the bi-partisan commission stipulates, when it is finally passed, that the two political organizations casting the largest number of votes at the last election shall recommend two each of the Commissioners, the two Democrats will have to be Tammany men. This might suit Platt very well, for it would be, but returning Tammany's compliment in appointing two Platt men; but it probably would not suit many others outside of Tammany. Mayor Strong does not take any stock in this theory. He will appoint Democrats outside of Tammany.

The gossip last night was not very valuable in indicating what the appointments are likely to be. There was some talk of James L. Welles as Commissioner of Public Works. There was also some talk that William Brookfield would be City Chamberlain, but it is probable that there will be no change in that office for some weeks.

Several anti-Platt men were laughing last night over the fact that a Platt Assembly district leader was requested to send sixty men from his district to the mass meeting in favor of Platt which was held in Cooper Union this week under the auspices of the disgruntled Oliver Sumner Teall. This shows that the Platt men sent their followers to the meeting to boom their boss.

Struck by a Trolley Car.

Trolley Car 83 of the Fifth Avenue line, Brooklyn, collided with a wagon at Fifth Avenue and Third Street at 6 o'clock last night. The wagon was owned by Leopold Miller of 712 Bedford Avenue, and was driven by A. Haeber. The wagon was upset, the horse knocked down, and Haeber was severely injured.

He was taken to the Seney Hospital. The motorman was arrested.

Lecture by Frederick Villiers.

Frederick Villiers, the artist, told in St. James's Hall last night about the massacre at Port Arthur, during the war between Japan and China.

He showed some good views of the forts in action, and told how in twenty minutes after the Japanese had begun to scale the redoubt, the principal fort, the key to the situation, was in their hands.

Br-r-r! Young man, old man, any man, small enough to wear a 30-to-34-inches-chest ulster, here it is—$15.

$20 for a warm long chinchilla overcoat, any size: blue, black, Oxford.

Arctics, mufflers, warm gloves, pull-down-over-your-head caps, underwear-to-fit—that's warmer than anything else.

Those three-dollar shoes (marked down to $2.50 to get more business) are good substantial honest shoes—cold-weather shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

TO-MORROW'S PAPER will have TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES, and it will contain

An Unusual Number of Unusually Interesting and Important Features.

One of them will be a continuation of the discussion relative to Domestic Service, the previous installments of which have attracted wide attention. Interviews, signed letters, and personal experiences will be given, bringing out several phases as yet untouched of this intensely personal topic. Among those whose views will appear are:

Mrs. Theodore B. Bronson, Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, Mrs. George Hoadly, ex-Judge Horace Russell, Mr. Joseph Agostini, Col. William C. Church, Mr. H. W. Robbins, Mayor W. L. Strong, Mrs. Georgiana L. Kobbe, a Member of the Century Club, an Experienced New-York Butler, and a Gentleman who for years employed Chinese Servants.

A second leading feature will be a comprehensive article on "Clubs in Politics," with especial reference to the Reform Club, the City Club, and the Good Government Clubs. Much valuable information about all these will be given, most of it for the first time in print.

Here are the headlines of five special stories, every one of which will be found well worth reading:

MILES ON MILES OF NAMES.
Famous polyglot temperance petition of the world's W. C. T. U. It is the work of many years. Will shortly be presented to President Cleveland, and will then be started on a voyage around the world.

FRANK TARBOX, SWINDLER.
Remarkable career of an American who is wanted in England. His adventurous life in the West. With various companions for twenty-odd years he has obtained thousands of dollars by confidence games.

MODERN TABLE SERVICE.
The art of delicate feasting well understood to-day. Fashion now dictates refinement. Rules in decorative effects. Use of growing plants and cut flowers. A unique centrepiece. Suggestions and novelties.

LI HUNG CHANG'S CAREER.
What he has done for China in the last twenty years. Progress the keynote of his life. His success in introducing into the empire Western arts and sciences. Telegraph and railroad systems.

NEW-JERSEY'S BAD BOYS.
How they are trained at the Jamesburg Reform School. Good results of the family system. Nearly 400 lads divided into groups of 50. Practical instruction given them. Last report.

THE TIMES has of late been devoting much attention to the interests and doings of New-York's German-speaking residents. In continuance of that policy there will be printed to-morrow an account of the Purim Association, from its organization to the present, with portraits of the officers; another on the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, from its incipiency to date, also with illustrations, and a third giving a complete history of the German Hospital of New-York and the men who built it up and promote its interests.

FOREIGN LETTERS.
Several columns will be used by The Times's well-known London correspondent, Harold Frederic, who, besides giving his usual review of European happenings, will discuss at length the effect upon American and English authors of the recent copyright law. This effect, he finds, has been quite other than was expected. From Paris will come picturesque comment on recent literary and dramatic events in the French capital.

BOOK REVIEWS.
The list for to-morrow includes "The Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala," by himself, a most bright and lively book, and the comment on it will equally illustrate both those qualities; "Trans-Caspia," by M. M. Shoemaker; "Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary," by N. E. Yorke-Davies; Volume II. of Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley; "The Life and Times of A. B. Durand," the early American artist; novels by Anna Katharine Green, John Mackie, Mary Kyle Dallas, and James Payn, and a new nonsense book by Edward Lear.

AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS.
None of these will fail to keep up their established standard of excellence. For news about Real Estate, Railways, and the Financial and Commercial Markets of the whole world, The Times is a recognized authority, giving facts with accuracy and intelligence. The Woman's Page is the best published anywhere, and in a dozen other fields no other paper can compare with

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, who, for the past few days, has been confined to his home with a severe attack of tonsilitis, was able to come down to the Criminal Courts Building for a short time yesterday. His throat complication is much better. He was not able to resume work at his desk, but will do so in a day or two. He sais there is no danger now of an operation being necessary.

—W. C. Brownell, the well-known writer on French art, will lecture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art this morning at 11 o'clock, on the sculptor Rodin and his works. He will illustrate his lecture with lantern pictures. This is one of the regular course of lectures arranged in connection with Columbia College, and no tickets will be required.

—The twenty-eighth annual report of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 West Twenty-second Street, has just been issued. There are now twenty men, and seventeen women in the home. The management asks for gifts of clothing, carpets, house supplies, yarns, and patchwork material.

—The Rev. Fletcher Hamlin, pastor of the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, will deliver an address before the American Temperance Union, at Chickering Hall, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Miss Anna Park, cornetist, and Prof. R. L. Gardiniere, soloist, will also take part.

—The Rev. John Turni, at present minister in charge of the Church of the Epiphany, will be ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Potter, at the morning service on Sunday.

Brooklyn.

—Coal in the bunkers of the steamship Coleridge of the Lamport & Holt Line, to Brazil, lying at the Roberts Street pier, Brooklyn, was afire yesterday, and the hold was flooded. The water froze in the coal, which will have to be removed and put back again. The vessel, which was to have sailed to-day, will be detained several days.

—Application for a mandamus to compel the Civil Service Commission to reinstate Edward N. Dalton as clerk was denied by Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The commission discharged Dalton because of frequent improprieties.

—Lawyer Eugene V. Brewster has been chosen attorney for the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn.

Yonkers.

—Joseph Cornelius Jackson, D. V. S., died at his home, at Wells Avenue and Atherton Street, on Thursday evening after an illness of two months. He was born in Yonkers Sept. 30, 1865. He was graduated from the American Veterinary College, in New-York. Several years ago, when pleuro-pneumonia was epidemic, Dr. Jackson was appointed Assistant Inspector under Dr. Wray. He leaves a wife and two young children.

—By keeping the sweeper and the cars running all night the Yonkers trolley road saved being entirely paralyzed yesterday. As it was, the storm made it impossible to run cars on schedule time.

—The Viewville Literary Association has elected five new members and has six applications to act upon. Since the first of the year the association has elected about twenty-five members.

—The blizzard did not interfere with the tableaus of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday evening. The programme was successfully carried out.

—The Treasurer of the Water Board reports a balance in the Treasury of $27,030.41. During the month of January warrants to the amount of $10,774.48 were paid.

—Prof. Hamlin gave the third University Extension lecture on "Architecture" on Thursday evening at the Woman's Institute. He spoke on the Greek styles.

—The social of the Young People's Union of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church announced for last night was indefinitely postponed.

—Thus far Dougherty & Berrigan, the contractors for building the Fort Field reservoir, have been paid $162,491.76.

—H. J. Johnson has obtained a permit for a frame building at 115 Western Avenue, 15 by 25 feet in dimensions.

—William H. Doty has been elected President of the Board of Water Commissioners.

Westchester County.

—Jacob Wenzel, sixty years old, committed suicide in Port Chester on Thursday night by shooting himself. He had been despondent lately and took to drink. He was a member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

North Lewisburg, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Fire started in a restaurant yesterday, and before it was under control sixteen business houses were destroyed. The loss is about $30,000; insurance, $20,000. The heaviest losers are Gowey & Dolan, hotel, $5,000; Bank of North Lewisburg, building, $2,000; contents, $1,000; S. Landis, two buildings, $3,000; contents, $1,500; Sarah Haines, building, $2,000; Frank Connell, grocery stock, $1,500; T. Aultman, building, $1,000; others from $100 to $1,000.

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Fire destroyed Peattie Brothers' livery stable and carriage repository to-day. Twenty horses perished in the flames. A block of buildings adjoining the stable, with their contents, also burned. The loss is $100,000; insurance, $20,000.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 8.—A fire occurred in the Alexander Building, on Court Square, to-day. The two upper floors of the building, occupied by the Western Hotel, were badly damaged. The total loss is $26,000, about two-thirds covered by insurance.

Brick Church, N. J., Feb. 8.—William J. Kingsland's residence 221 Highland Avenue, Orange, burned to-night; loss, $15,000; fully insured. Charles J. Prescott's factory, 75 Sleigh Street, was slightly damaged by fire this evening.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—The Hotel Royal, a four-story brick building at 39 Adams Street, was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $5,000. Eleven guests were rescued by means of the fire escape.

Buffalo, Feb. 8.—Jacob Dold's three-story office building on West Market Street was damaged $10,000 by fire to-day. Many produce commission firms lost small sums on office furniture.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 8.—The American Oak Leather Tannery, at Dalton Avenue and Kenner Street, burned this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

Bingamton, Mass., Feb. 8.—Bloomer's dry goods store in the Westcott Block was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, &c., are speedily relieved, and, if taken in time, permanently cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds.—Advertisement.

Sweeping Reductions in the price of ULSTERS to close out our stock.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,
Bleecker St., cor. Greene,
(Bet. B'way and 6th Av. L,)
also
Broadway, cor. Rector St.,
(Opp. Trinity Church.)

AGAINST LEXOW'S BILLS

Protests by a City Vigilance League Meeting.

DR. PARKHURST TALKS ABOUT PLATT

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting in the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church — Non-Partisan Police.

The City Vigilance League held a meeting last night in the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second Avenue, which represented the Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Assembly Districts.

The Rev. H. T. McEwen, pastor of the church, presided. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst and Gustav H. Schwab arrived at an early hour.

The Chairman said, in a brief address, that the will of the people must be carried out by their representatives at Albany.

"The American people," said he, "are not going to be dictated to by any one man, and the will of the people must prevail."

He then introduced Dr. Parkhurst, who said that the audience he liked most to talk to was the stormy-night audience.

"A stormy night," he said, "gives us the residue, and enables us to judge who our friends really are."

"There is one singular thing," Dr. Parkhurst said, "about the Police Department, and that is that there are really two branches of our police force. One branch wears the uniform, and the other does not; one branch is made up of men who are understood to belong to the police force, and the other branch is made up of men who are understood as not belonging to the Police Department.

"Supposing burglary is committed in your neighborhood and you reported the case to Superintendent Byrnes, what would you imagine his first move would be? Would he go to his detectives? Naturally you would think he would. No, he would go to the burglars, of course. When fine work has to be done, Byrnes does not put his reliance on the police force, but goes to the rascals who have committed crime and gets information from them."

Dr. Parkhurst then referred to the manner in which the legislators at Albany were haggling over the details of a partisan police bill while New-York was enjoying a carnival of crime.

"It makes my blood boil to think of it," he said. "It was only the other day that we had one policeman charged with burglary and another charged with attempted assault. If these fellows at Albany do not read the papers at Albany they should. Then they would learn what kind of a Police Department we have.

"When the Chairman of our committee is pleased to juggle and make merry with these important affairs, may God Almighty have mercy on what that gentleman is pleased to call his soul.

"Thomas C. Platt alone has not the power to do anything. It is Thomas C. Platt with his auxiliaries, with the men who are content to be his tools—that is the danger; and I have if possible more contempt for the men who are willing to stand alongside the 'boss' and serve him in the capacity of tools than I have for the 'boss' himself.

"We must not concentrate all our reform on Mr. Platt, but we must take in the entire machine; not simply the man who turns the crank, but the men who turn the machine.

"You know who these people are, and you can, therefore, keep tabs on them. We are not simply dissatisfied with the bills that are being presented in Albany, but we must also look to the people who are trying to dragoon us.

"It took us three years to get rid of Mr. Croker, and it may take us just as long to get rid of the control of the present 'boss.' We have got to be prepared for a long fight, but we are bound to win in the end."

Dr. Parkhurst accused Senator Pound of juggling with the Police bill. "I had a hope," said he, "that Mr. Pound did not wear the collar of Platt, but he does. The modification which Senator Pound proposes is not a modification which leaves out in the slightest degree the partisan feature.

"While there are two or three of the Lexow committee determined to do right, the majority of the committee is just as determined to fight us on the element of partisanship.

"We see the Legislature is opposed to the reform of our Police Department in the way we proposed it."

Dr. Parkhurst then praised Mayor Strong: "We have," said he, "a Mayor upon whom we can absolutely rely; a man who will not be dictated to by any bosses or any machine. I should as soon expect Niagara to go back upon itself as Mayor Strong to go back upon his principles."

C. B. Waldron made a brief address praising the City Vigilance League.

Resolutions were then adopted urging the Legislature to pass the Seventy's Police Justices and Public Education bills, and protesting against the Lexow Police bills; also, a resolution protesting that partisanship should be eliminated from the Police Department, favoring a non-partisan Commissioner of Police, and holding that "the control of any national political party or any boss in our municipal affairs will result in perpetuating the evils which in November led to the non-partisan union of 150,000 voters of this city in revolt against the rules of the corrupt organization resposible for those ills."

Gustav H. Schwab spoke of the fight for reform as being in its beginning.

CHARGED WITH SELLING POLICY SLIPS

Several Men Arrested by Parkhurst Agents and the Police.

The police have arrested many alleged policy dealers lately, but two-thirds of their prisoners have been discharged for lack of evidence.

Agents E. A. Whitney, J. H. Lemmon, Michael Van Ryan, and Henry Burr of the Parkhurst society started out on Wednesday to secure the necessary evidence against supposed policy shops. They adopted various disguises and had no difficulty in entering the alleged policy shops, playing "gigs" and watching other persons play.

The agents secured warrants on Thursday in the Essex Market Police Court from Justice Burke, and at night they met Sergt. O'Toole, Roundsman O'Brien, and Policeman Pay. Before each arrest Lemmon gave the Roundsman 10 cents, with which to play the "silver gig," and he had no difficulty in doing so.

The men arrested were Bernard Lichtenberg of 328 Stanton Street, Bernard Haberman of 29 Avenue D, Lena Schwartz of 707 Sixth Street, George Williams of 189 Seventh Street, Michael Myer of 282 Stanton Street, James Morris of 357 Madison Street, Sigmund Beyer of 179 Rivington Street, Samuel Cliffman of 179 Rivington Street, and Frank McGuire of 272 Delanc

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WHO WILL BE APPOINTED

Wise Ones Trying to Guess the Names Mr. Strong Keeps Concealed.

HEARING ON POWER OF REMOVAL BILL

The Measure, with the Mayor's Approval Affixed, Will Probably Be on Its Way to Albany To-day.

The near approach of the time when Mayor Strong will make his important appointments to fill the vacancies he will create under the Power of Removal bill has set all tongues a-wagging and all the wise ones trying to guess the names which the Mayor has successfully concealed. It is known, of course, that in his own mind he has already chosen the men he will appoint. The most important appointment is that of Corporation Counsel. The name of Joseph Larocque, the Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, is frequently mentioned in the gossip about the place. Mr. Larocque is known to be amply qualified, and to be, also a very public-spirited citizen, willing to make a sacrifice for the good of the city. It is argued, however, that in view of his work with the Committee of Seventy he might feel some reluctance to accept office.

Francis M. Scott is another whom the gossips have already appointed to the Corporation Counselship. His appointment would be looked upon as one of the best that the Mayor could make. He is not only an experienced and able lawyer, but his long public service has made him intimately familiar with all laws relating to the City of New-York. He served with credit as Assistant Corporation Counsel when Mr. Lacombe was at the head of the office. Mr. Scott is at present one of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

Austen G. Fox is another lawyer whose name, it is said, has been considered by the Mayor. The rumor that he was to be the next Corporation Counsel was rather persistent yesterday, but no official confirmation of the story could be had. Mr. Fox is a man of the reforming kind, whose sympathy with the kind of administration Mayor Strong is giving the city has been many times demonstrated.

The public hearing on the Power of Removal bill will be held before Mayor Strong in his office at 11:30 o'clock this morning. What arguments will be made at the hearing are likely to be all in favor of the bill. Some have thought that Tammany might send a representative to argue against it, but there was no indication of this yesterday. Tammany's policy of doing nothing will probably be followed in this matter, as it has been in all others since the election.

Just as soon as the hearing is over, and that will probably be by noon, Mayor Strong will affix his approval to the bill and it will be on its way to Albany in the afternoon. Gov. Morton will sign it just as soon as he can, and a copy of the law, certified by the Secretary of State, will probably be in the Mayor's hands by Tuesday. The fact that the Mayor on Thursday accepted all the resignations that had been formally tendered to him, to take effect Wednesday next indicates that the Mayor proposes to make his appointments Tuesday or Wednesday. The letters of acceptances of resignations were probably sent to less than ten officials. Excise Commissioner Bushe called at the Mayor's office yesterday and acknowledged the receipt of his. Park Commissioner Bell called on the Mayor yesterday morning and had a talk with him. Later he sent in his resignation to the Mayor, "to take effect upon the appointment of my successor." The Mayor accepted it.

There are those who think that Mr. Bell may have a chance of reappointment as a member of the new board.

When the Mayor was asked yesterday if President Martin of the Police Board was one of those to whom a letter of acceptance of a resignation had been sent, he said:

"I have not accepted the resignation of President Martin."

He also said that he had simply accepted the resignations tendered to him in writing. Mr. Martin's resignation was not in writing.

"Are you going to appoint any Police Commissioners next week?" the Mayor was asked.

"No; I think I will wait until the police reorganization bills now pending in the Legislature are passed before I make any appointments. I do not expect that these bills will pass right away," he replied.

"Will a Democrat be appointed Corporation Counsel?"

"Yes."

"Will it be Mr. Larocque?"

"Now you are asking too much," the Mayor said.

Asked as to how many appointments he would make next week, the Mayor said:

"I would not tell if I knew; but, to be perfectly frank, I do not know how many men I can get by that time. I find there are a great many men who do not want to serve the city. Of course, there are plenty of men willing and anxious to serve, but some of the men I want are not willing to work for the city at the salaries of the offices. I will appoint both Excise and Park Commissioners next Wednesday, if I can get the men I want by that time. If I don't know that I can, and I may have to wait."

The Mayor will not give any inkling of the selections he has already made, and many of his appointments will be in the nature of surprises.

Curiously enough, only three applications have been made for the office of Commissioner of Jurors, now held by Robert B. Nooney. These came from James W. Auten of the Eleventh Assembly District, Major William Plimley of the Twenty-third Assembly District, and John H. Morris. Major Plimley is backed by Alderman W. M. K. Olcott of his district, and Mr. Olcott had a talk with the Mayor about it yesterday. The place has a salary of $5,000 a year, and the Commissioner can appoint about a dozen subordinates.

The Corporation Counsel has, all told, ninety-six subordinate places under him.

The Commissioner of Public Works has the biggest patronage-dispensing office of all the officials appointed by the Mayor. The office will certainly go to a Republican. City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue will be in office for some time yet. He has neither resigned, nor has he been asked for his resignation.

The Dock Board will be reorganized very soon. Henry F. Dimock is generally spoken of as a man who will certainly be a Dock Commissioner if he will accept the appointment. John E. Milholland had a long talk with Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon. It is certain that his faction of the Republican Party will be well recognized in the bestowal of patronage.

Mayor Strong is said to be anxious that William Brookfield should accept an important office, but Mr. Brookfield is probably one of those who do not want to enter the service of the city. Several of the old line Tammany men will not offer their resignations. They very much prefer to be removed for party reasons. Corporation Counsel Clark will not resign; neither will Commissioner of Public Works Daly, Commissioner of Jurors Nooney, and Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan. Several other of the old officials will follow their example.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger spent some little time with the Mayor yesterday, and it was said that he was advocating the selection of James W. Austen as Commissioner of Jurors.

Not Approved by the Mayor.

ALBANY, Feb. 8. The following letter was received from Mayor Strong of New-York City to-day by Assemblyman O'Grady:

"The Hon. J. M. E. O'Grady, Chairman Assembly Committee on Cities, Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:

"Dear Sir: Referring to Assemblyman Percy's bill, No. 558, reorganizing the New-York Park Board, I understand that that bill has been amended by making the salary of the President of the new board $1,000, the same as the other Commissioners, and recommitted to the Committee on Cities. I disapprove of the provisions of the bill making five Commissioners where there are now four, as in my judgment four are enough. I further disapprove of the change in the law relating to the salary of Commissioners, believing that they should remain as now, to wit: That the President of the commission should have a salary of $5,000, and that the other members should serve without remuneration. Yours respectfully, W. L. STRONG, Mayor."

LOOKING FOR JOHN C. LYNCH

He Is Said by Post Office Officials to Have Victimized Residents of Buffalo Through the Mails.

Chief Inspector John E. Ashe of the Post Office and his men are looking for John C. Lynch, or Linch, of 77 Bank Street, who has been victimizing Buffalonians by means of letters notifying them that there are goods for them at the Custom House which he will forward to them on receipt of $2.

Whatever information concerning Lynch they may possess they are keeping to themselves.

"It would defeat the ends of justice to tell what we know before we have captured Lynch," said Chief Inspector Ashe yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times.

Mrs. Catherine Adamson, a widow, lives at 75 Bank Street and rents the rooms in 77 Banks Street to lodgers.

"Mr. Lynch," she said to the reporter, "came here a wek ago and rented the front hall room in 77 for $1.50 a week. He paid me in advance, but did not occupy the room. He has not slept in the house. He told me he was a traveling man. I saw him again last night, and he said he was going to fetch some baggage here, and this morning a postman left a lot of letters and postal cards for him. Mr. Lynch was well dressed and appeared to be respectable. He is about thirty-five years old."

All the letters and postal cards for Lynch were addressed to "John C. Linch, Manager European-American Express Agency, 77 Bank Street, New-York," and were from Buffalo. The postal cards were from Isac Davis of 467 William Street, Joseph Balbiero of 506 Fullum Avenue, Eli J. Antone of 15 Water Street, Henry Gaulin of 428 William Street, and Mrs. A. M. Amos of 1,129 West Avenue, Buffalo.

Each writer asked "Linch" for particulars about the boxes which he said were awaiting them, saying they would not send him the $2 required until they were satisfied that the property belonged to them.

The envelopes of the letters bore the business addresses of the following Buffalo business men and firms: Ignatius Haas, cigar manufacturer, of 254 Michigan Avenue; Morris Guske, tailor, 194 Seneca Street; E. C. Beale, grocer, 357 Virgina Street; William J. Frey, 1,510 Main Street, Born & Son of 179 West Tupper Street, C. J. Wells Elevator, Ohio and Indiana Streets, and George Adorf, 864 Broadway.

Several envelopes seemed to contain money. There was also a letter from the General Post Office, this city.

PANTOMIME MARRIAGES TO BE SHOWN

In Aid of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association.

A spectacular pantomime called "The Marriage Dramas," in which 200 men and women will participate, will be performed this evening in Madison Square Garden.

The entire proceeds of the entertainment will go to the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association of this city. The pantomime will consist of a series of representations of marriage customs and festivals from the earliest barbarian times to the modern elopement.

The performance includes marriage by capture, marriage by purchase, Roman marriages, Babylonian marriage market, a Jewish wedding, an Indian marriage, a Dutch wedding, a Japanese wedding, and the performance will end with a farcical comedy in pantomime, "Gretna Green; or, The Elopement."

Each act will require a separate cast of characters.

Miss C. H. Allen is manager, and Philip Robson is stage manager.

The patronesses are Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Helen L. Alexandre, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Charles Strauss, Mrs. R. Duncan Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth Wehrum, Mrs. John Jasper, Mrs. Thomas Hunter, Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, Mrs. Samuel Inslee, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. A. N. Dodge, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. George B. Parsons.

RECITATIONS FOR CHARITY

Locke Richardson to Aid the East Side Chapel and Bible Association.

The East Side Chapel and Bible Woman's Association of 404 East Fifteenth Street, which for years has been successfully engaged in excellent work on the east side of the city, endeavoring by means of its kindergarten, singing school, cooking classes, chair-seating class, sewing school, darning class, and boys' drill and club, together with its Sunday school, to give some practical and beneficial instruction where it is much needed, requires funds to continue its efforts.

To replenish its depleted treasury it has secured the services of Locke Richardson to give, on Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Sherry's, some novel and exceptionally attractive recitations.

The managers of the association are Mrs. E. Bergh Brown, Mrs. John McKesson, Jr., Mrs. Isaac S. Platt, Miss Kate Bond, Mrs. W. K. Thorn, Mrs. George F. Hodgman, Mrs. R. P. Lincoln, Mrs. D. B. Van Emburgh, Mrs. A. B. Hart, Mrs. M. L. Dickinson, Mrs. B. W. Horton, Miss Patterson, Mrs. J. W. Goddard, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. J. Hull Browning, Miss H. A. Butterworth, Miss F. B. Brown, Miss M. P. Barker, Miss M. C. Barker, Miss Graydon, Mrs. O. F. Zollikoffer, Mrs. R. C. Bostwick, Mrs. G. W. Stanton, Mrs. W. W. Horton, Mrs. A. A. Riker, and Miss E. Odell.

Charges Against a Consul Dismissed.

Two indictments for assault in the second degree against Raferno Blanco Tombono, twenty-one years old, the Venezuelan Consul stationed at Philadelphia, were dismissed yesterday afternoon by Recorder Goff, in Part II. of the General Sessions, on motion of Assistant District Attorney O'Hare.

The youthful Consul was tried and convicted on Thursday on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, and after a long and impressive argument by his counsel, Dr. Ulio, the Recorder, instead of giving the usual imprisonment, let the defendant off with a fine of $500.

In Señor Tombono's behalf it was argued that, as the duly accredited representative of a foreign country, he had a right to carry concealed weapons. The Recorder overruled the point.

No Mandamus for Peter H. Rumph.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of Peter H. Rumph for a mandamus to compel the Kings County Board of Supervisors to recognize him as Supervisor of the Thirty-first Ward in place of William V. B. Bennett.

Justice Gaynor held that, if there is a vacancy, the Common Council has the power to fill it until the next general election. He does not believe that Mr. Rumph could have been legally voted for at the last election, as neither the Annexation act nor the charter provided for the election of a Supervisor for the new ward, and he held that no vacancy occurred until Jan. 1, 1895.

Sale of Gems for Charity.

The sale of gems for the benefit of the Charity Organization and other charitable societies which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon and evening in the galleries of Durand-Ruel, 389 Fifth Avenue, has been postponed for one week, owing to the unfavorable weather.

The gems will be on exhibition every day, Sunday excepted, until Feb. 15, on which date the sale will take place at 3 and 8:15 P. M.

Extraordinary Grand Jury.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury examined yesterday a number of witnesses, among them Police Captains Pickett of the Tenderloin district, Delaney of the Charles Street Station, and Acting Capt. Oates of the Broadway squad.

Several Police Headquarters reporters were also questioned.

JOHN L. STEVENS IS DEAD

He Was Minister to Hawaii During the Late Crisis.

ONCE THE PARTNER OF MR. BLAINE

He Aided the Organization of the Republican Party in Maine—Long Career in Diplomatic Service.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 8.—John L. Stevens, ex-Minister to Hawaii, died at his home in this city at 4 o'clock this morning of valvular disease of the heart.

John Leavitt Stevens, journalist, author, and diplomat, was born in Mount Vernon, Me., Aug. 1, 1820. By his own efforts he was educated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and the Waterville Liberal Institute for the Universalist ministry. After ten years in the service of this denomination, he was attracted by the intensely interesting

John L. Stevens.

condition of national affairs, of which he was always a keen observer, into newspaper work, entering into partnership in 1855 with the late James G. Blaine in conducting The Kennebec Journal. There he remained for nearly fourteen years, and it was during this period that he obtained that influence in the political world that was afterward recognized by his foreign appointments from the Government. He was repeatedly sent to the State Legislature and Senate, and was one of the chief movers in the formation of the Republican Party in Maine.

In 1870 Mr. Stevens accepted the position of United States Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay under President Grant. He resigned, after remaining in Montevideo about three years. He took a very active part in the Presidential campaign of 1876, acting as Chairman of the Republican State Committee of his native State. He also did excellent work for Hayes and Wheeler on the stump in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio. He was rewarded with an appointment as Minister to Sweden and Norway in 1877, which position he held until 1883. During his residence in Stockholm he wrote the life of Gustavus Adolphus, a treatise on the Thirty Years' War, requiring much patient research and extensive reading.

In June, 1889, Mr. Stevens was appointed Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, his title soon after being changed to Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. On Jan. 30, 1893, a revolution broke out. Queen Lliuokalani and her Government were overthrown and a provisional executive and President appointed in their place. Mr. Stevens recognized the provisional Government, and Commissioners were at once sent from the islands to request the United States Government to annex the country. On Feb. 9 Mr. Stevens established a protectorate pending the negotiations. On the 16th President Harrison sent a message to the Senate urging that the islands be annexed.

President Cleveland, directly after his inauguration, sent a message to the Senate withdrawing the question of annexation from further consideration, and a Commissioner, Mr. Blount, was sent to report on the situation. He ordered the protectorate withdrawn as unnecessary. Mr. Stevens immediately resigned and returned home. He then devoted himself to the public prints and on the platform, to a denunciation of the Administration's Hawaiian policy.

WILLIAM ASTOR'S TRUST DISSOLVED

Transfers Made by Executors to John Jacob Astor.

By a deed of conveyance filed in the Register's office yesterday the trust created in the tenth clause of the will of William Astor, deceased, for the support and education of his son, John Jacob Astor, during his minority, and for the disposition of certain real and personal estate on the attainment of his majority, and at the age of twenty-five years, becomes dissolved, as the beneficiary has attained the age specified.

Philip Kissam, John Jacob Astor, and George Lord Day, as the executors and trustees of the trust, have transferred to John Jacob Astor, in accordance with the requirements of the will, twenty-two parcels of property located on Broadway, Wall, Pine, Dey, and Prince Streets, and other valuable localities, which have accumulated since the formation of the will.

New Portrait of the Archbishop.

A recently-completed portrait of Archbishop Corrigan by Bayard H. Tyler will be exhibited in the Catholic Club, this city, prior to its removal to Mount St. Vincent Academy.

Mother Superior Mary Rose of that institution gave Mr. Tyler a commission for the portrait last Autumn, and the result is highly satisfactory in every way. In the academy it will have a place near the portrait of the late Mother M. Regina, also by Tyler, and that of Archbishop Hughes, by Healy.

The Archbishop is portrayed as seated. The expression is natural and the head well poised. The black cassock falls in graceful folds, a delicate bit of scarlet disclosing the rich lining of the cape. A pectoral cross depends from the heavy gold chain which encircles his neck. This was painted by Mr. Tyler from the cross which Lord Denby presented to Archbishop Hughes, at whose death it descended to the present prelate.

Police Captain H. D. Hooker Retired.

At its meeting yesterday the Police Board retired Capt. Henry D. Hooker of the City Hall Squad on a pension of $1,375 per annum. Capt. Hooker was appointed Jan. 28, 1861, and has been a Captain since Aug. 2, 1879.

He was recently declared permanently disabled by the Police Board surgeons. He was stricken with paralysis nearly two years ago and has been in poor health ever since.

Charities and Correction Bill.

President Porter of the Department of Charities and Correction called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon at the latter's request and talked over the bill to separate the two departments that are now conducted as one.

The Mayor, it is known, is in favor of having each department under a different head. The result of the conference was not made known.

Looking for Leonard Rowe.

The police have been requested to keep a lookout in this city for Leonard Rowe, sixteen years old, a son of William E. Rowe of Marblehead, Mass., who has been missing from his home since Jan. 30.

The lad is said to have a freckled face and to look two years younger than he is. When he left home he wore a gray ulster which was rather small for him.

CRASHED THROUGH THE ROOF

A Fragment from an Exploded Car Heater Plunges into an East Side House —No Person Injured.

The occupants of Peter W. McGuire's house, at 16 East Forty-fourth Street, were startled at an early hour yesterday morning by a loud crash, caused by a piece of sheet iron weighing fifty pounds plunging through the roof of the house and penetrating the ceiling to the floor below.

The fragment had traveled about a block, from the tracks of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, where a pay car had been wrecked by the explosion of a heater.

The car stood in the railroad yard, near Forty-seventh Street, on the Madison Avenue side. It was fitted up as a parlor car, and was heated by a large iron cylinder filled with steam. When the car is in motion the steam is supplied from the locomotive, but yesterday morning a pipe had been laid from a boiler in the yards in order that the car might be warm when the cashier, Mr. Burdette, started on his rounds to pay the men at the various stations on the road.

At the time of the explosion Mr. Burdette was sleeping at the St. Cloud Hotel, and the car was in charge of a clerk. Neither the clerk nor an iron safe in the car containing $40,000 was injured. The front part of the car, where the heater stood, was completely shattered by the explosion. A fragment of the cylinder was blown through the roof of the car and struck the roof of the McGuire house. After breaking through the ceiling of a large bedroom on the top floor of the house, it took a diagonal course, smashing a wooden partition between that room and a hall bedroom in which Harry Haight, a student of Columbia College, was sleeping, and, passing directly over the bed, where he lay, struck the floor at the foot of the bed.

No one in the house was hurt.

The railroad hands would not admit to the police that there had been an explosion of anything but a railroad torpedo until they were shown the wrecked car.

GREATER POWERS FOR RECORDER GOFF

Senator Robertson's Bill Recommitted for a Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—In the Senate to-day Senator Robertson's bill increasing the powers of Recorder Goff of New-York City and fixing his salary at $16,000, was reported favorably from the Committee on Cities. Shortly afterward, on Senator Robertson's motion, the bill was recommitted for a hearing. He stated that he did this by request from New-York, but refused to say who sent the request.

The committee will give a hearing on the bill on Feb. 19 at 2:30 o'clock.

A conference was held last evening in the Judges' Chambers of the Court of General Sessions between Judges Martine, Cowing, and Fitzgerald.

While none of them would talk after the meeting, it is known that the topic discussed was the proposed "Goff bill," as it is called, and the best means to prevent its passage. What, if any, means or plans were adopted could not be learned, but it is said on good authority that, among other things that will be forwarded to the Senate, to which the bill will finally go, will be a full transcript of the investigations of the February Grand Jury, who, pursuant to the instructions of Justice Cowing, are making a thorough examination of the court. A stenographer is to be given the Grand Jury for that purpose.

The Judges claimed that the conference was not prearranged, and that had Judge Fitzgerald not come to the Criminal Court on other business it would not have been held.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The "Trilby" Benefit.—The scenes and songs from "Trilby," to be given this afternoon and evening at Sherry's for the benefit of the New-York Kindergarten Association, promises to be a success. A great many tickets have been sold, and society people are sure to be well represented. The cast includes Trilby, the wife of a prominent artist; Taffy, Harris Roome; the Laird, Evart Jansen Wendell; Little Billee, Gerald Benkard; Svengali, Willard Metcalfe; Gecko, Eric Pape; Ponjon, F. C. Butler; Dujiru, Leslie G. Cauldwell; a blanchisseuse, Miss Noel; a fencer, Lieut. Bettini, and the Malbrouck picture, Mme. Bettini. The music will be rendered by Miss Akers, Mrs. C. B. Foote, MacKensie Gordon, and Eric Pape. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Kate Douglass Wiggin, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, and Mrs. J. Henry Harper.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. Charles H. Murray of 25 Madison Avenue, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnson of 20 Washington Square, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bradford Niles of 11 West Ninth Street, Mrs. Luther G. Tillotson of 19 East Forty-ninth Street, Mrs. Edward Bartow and the Misses Bartow of 22 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Harvey Durand of 5 West Forty-seventh Street. Dinner parties were given by Gen. and Mrs. J. Watts Kearny of 19 East Fifty-fourth Street, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker of 19 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan of 219 Madison Avenue.

—Fordham Club Entertainment.—The Ariel Dramatic Society will produce "Patience," by Gilbert and Sullivan, with a chorus of sixty amateurs, at the house of the Fordham Club, on Monday evening. A dance will follow. The committee in charge of the entertainment is made up of R. Von Hofe, L. E. Carman, W. C. Rogers, Jr., W. E. Sickles, and C. F. Wetzell.

—Mrs. J. P. Kelly's Reception.—Mrs. John P. Kelly of 981 Madison Avenue will be at home this and next Saturday afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock. Mrs. Kelly will be assisted in receiving to-day by her mother, Mrs. James G. Johnson; Mrs. E. McEntyre, Mrs. George B. Johnson, Miss Ray, and Miss Kathryne Irwin of Montreal.

—Reception by Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting of 372 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner party on Monday to twenty guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Borden, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Livingston, and Miss Sands.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine P. Kimball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David P. Kimball of Boston, to John Harson Rhoades, Jr.

—Gen. Miles's Trip South.—Gen. Miles will soon start South to inspect army posts on the Atlantic coast. Mrs. Miles will accompany him.

—Mrs. Draper's Reception.—Mrs. Henry Draper of 271 Madison Avenue gave a large reception last evening.

Bound for the West Indies.

Following is the list of passengers on board the Adirondack of the Atlas Line which sails for the West Indies to-day: G. W. Taylor, S. Sickle, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dennett, D. F. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Mrs. Sherman Paris, Miss Margaret Kerby, Mrs. Eugene Birch and maid, Mrs. George Parsons Lathrop, Mrs. F. C. Nunes, Mlle. Sipf, Miss Sipf, Miss M. Minster, Mr. Campbell, W. Kennedy, T. G. Medinger and children, Dr. A. Garcia, Archibald R. Hamilton, Mr. Townsend, Emory Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brewer, Miss M. P. Brewer, Miss Annia Glover, Cunningham Parke, E. B. Hodges, Seymour Husted, H. M. Cowles and wife, Jesup Wakeman, Leland H. Ives, Mrs. D. H. James, and Mrs. C. J. Root.

Guilty of Attempted Murder.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Feb. 8.—William Bebbler of Germantown, Penn., was to-day convicted of attempting to kill Dr. Erasmus Riegel of Bloomsbury. His trial was concluded Thursday and the jury, after deliberating for nearly twenty-four hours, brought in a verdict of guilty.

OPPOSED BY MANAGERS

A Meeting Held to Take Action on the Anti-Big-Hat Bill.

DECLARED TO BE AN OUTRAGE

A Committee Led by A. M. Palmer Will Be Sent to Albany to Try to Defeat the Measure.

Manager A. M. Palmer of Palmer's and the Garden Theatres, issued letters of invitation to the managers of theatres and places of amusement in New-York and Brooklyn to meet him at his office, 29 West Thirtieth Street, yesterday, to take action in opposition to the bill introduced in the Legislature, which is generally known as the "Anti-Big-Hat" bill.

Among the managers who responded to Mr. Palmer's letter, and attended yesterday's meeting, were F. W. Sanger of Madison Square Garden, Augustin Daly of Daly's Theatre, represented by R. Dorney; Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre, by F. S. Bunce; Charles Frohman of the Empire and Standard Theatres, by H. A. Rockwood; Charles E. Evans of the Herald Square Theatre, Henry C. Miner of Miner's Theatre, and others, by J. Charles Davis; George Kraus of the Imperial Music Hall, Oscar Hammerstein of Hammerstein's Opera House, by H. Rosenberg; W. A. Brady, and Theodore Moss. The other managers all replied to his letter, and unanimously declared that the bill was an outrageous one, and should not become a law.

At yesterday's meeting Mr. Palmer was chosen to act as Chairman, and Mr. Brady as Secretary.

Mr. Palmer, in stating the object of the meeting, said it was to oppose the passage of the bill, which, although it had been made light of by the public, was of the greatest concern to the members.

The bill provides that it shall be the duty of every proprietor or manager of every theatre, concert, lecture, performance, or othe public entertainment to provide rules and regulations for his place, with the object of maintaining unobstructed aisles and exits, proper order, and comfort among the audience, freedom from disturbing or annoying noises, and of insuring to any and every visitor the unimpaired enjoyment and the unobstructed view of such entertainment.

The bill further provides that any person having purchased a ticket to a seat at a public entertainment, and finding the view from said seat of such entertainment or performance obstructed, or the proper quietness disturbed by any cause within the control of the proprietor or manager of such place, to his or her annoyance, shall have the right to demand of the proprietor or manager of such place the return of the price of his ticket on surrendering the check entitling him or her to the seat, unless such obstruction or annoyance, interfering with his or her unimpaired and proper enjoyment and view of such entertainment or performance, shall have been immediately removed or stopped on his or her calling the attention of such proprietor or subordinates to the same.

One section of the bill is as follows:

"Any person who shall, by his or her action, annoy or obstruct others in the proper enjoyment or view of public entertainment shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction and proof thereof shall be fined not exceeding $20."

If a manager refuses to return the money received for tickets from a person whose view is obstructed he is liable to a fine of four times the amount paid for the ticket.

"This bill," Mr. Palmer said, "compels us to give every person in the audience an unobstructed view of every part of the stage without giving any power over one of our auditors. Every man's opinion differs as to what an unobstructed view is. It materially depends upon the idea of the person who has to determine, and we are to have no power to determine.

"It puts us in the power of every crank, late-comer, and dissatisfied person. Under this bill, any one can make an objection for any trivial cause, and throw the entire responsibility upon us, although the bill gives us no power to abate what the objector might consider to be a nuisance. We will have to make every one comfortable in accordance with his idea of comfort, and not in accordance with our own.

"The bill goes much further than any one would think in simply giving it a casual reading. It will affect the architecture of every playhouse, as it will be impossible to build a theatre in which the occupant of every seat will have a full and unobstructed view of all parts of the stage at all times, irrespective of location and the person who may sit before him.

"It gives an opportunity to cranks and those who wish to take advantage of it to sit out almost the entire performance and then, on some trivial pretext, to make an application at the box office to have their money refunded. It is full of iniquities, and should not become a law. The big-hat business amounts to nothing, and it cannot be laughed away on that pretext."

George Kraus agreed with Mr. Palmer's remarks. He said:

"The greatest opportunity that would be presented to wrong the theatres would be given to those who might buy admission tickets and pick up coupons for seats from the floor where they might be thrown. With these in their possession, they could keep up an endless trouble. The bill itself is not an honest bill, and was not intended as such. It was intended to be laughed through. The man who introduced it wasn't sincere, and the manner in which it was reported, without giving us an opportunity to be heard in opposition, proves that it is not sincere.

"I believe the bill is a 'strike,' pure and simple. I don't see much use in doing anything in the Assembly, but we can beat it in the Senate in a few minutes' talk with the men who are there, as they have common sense. It will not be difficult to make them understand our objections to the bill. I suggest that a committee of three be appointed by Mr. Palmer to go to Albany to state our case, and defeat the bill."

It was voted to send a committee, and Mr. Sanger suggested that a circular be sent to all of the theatre managers in the State, requesting them to meet the committee at Albany and join in the protest. This will be done.

The question of raising funds to meet the expenses of the committee was mentioned, but it was considered to be a matter of such slight moment that nothing was done about it.

Mr. Palmer appointed F. W. Sanger, Theodore Moss, and Daniel Frohman a committee to go to Albany, and oppose the bill. They will go there some day next week.

A Gambling Concern Victimized.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—William Skakel, who operates three so-called mining stock exchanges, was swindled out of $4,000 to-day through the ability of some person to get the figures on tapes that indicate the rise and fall of the "stock market." In some way the persons concerned in the plan got possession of the figures on the tape yesterday and, working with that information, succeeded in victimizing Mr. Skakel. A peculiar incident in connection with the swindle is the death of Tommy Mayer, brother of Skakel's manager. Mayer was found dead in his room in Gore's Hotel shortly after noon to-day. When Skakel was victimized in the same manner several months ago Mayer was accused of complicity in the scheme, and chafing under the accusation, attempted to kill himself.

Admiral Erben Meets an Old Friend.

There was an affecting scene at the Excise Board meeting yesterday morning when the license case of W. J. Leonard was called.

Leonard applied for a license to open a saloon at 437 Lexington Avenue. A great many neighbors protested against the proposed saloon, among whom were Admiral Henry Erben and the Rev. Father Henry Brown of St. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-third Street.

When Admiral Erben and Exciseman Michael Murphy beheld one another they rushed into each other's arms. They had been friends thirty-three years ago, and had not met since then. They both shed tears. The license case was not concluded.

THE LEGISLATIVE WEEK ENDED

A NEW EXCISE MEASURE SUBMITTED FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

The Theatre Hat Bill Advanced to Third Reading—Some of the Bills Introduced or Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Eleven Senators and about forty-five Assemblymen were absent when the Legislature met to-day, and those who were present were quite as much interested in their chances of getting home as in pending legislation.

The Senate did little of interest, beyond advancing to a third reading the bill abolishing the office of New-York Shore Inspector.

The Assembly heard from the Board of Aldermen of New-York, which desires to have some say about special laws affecting its city. It has accordingly passed resolutions, read in the Assembly to-day, asking from the Legislature "the right and the power to act with the Mayor, in behalf of the city, in all special city laws." The Mayor already has this power.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate resolution for a joint meeting Feb. 13, to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction and a Regent.

The Cutler Anti-Big-Hat theatre bill was advanced to a third reading. The Speaker had something to say about its importance, but the House was silent, while several of the members smiled.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Lawson for the West Side Reform Temperance League, which contains the following provisions:

All Excise Commissioners are to be elected; those in cities of the first class to get $5,000, of the second class $2,500, in cities of the third class not less than $500, in towns $5 per day when actually employed. They are to make annual reports to the County Clerk. Hotel licenses in cities of the first class are fixed at $1,000, second class $500, third $300, and in towns $200. Restaurant licenses in cities of the first class $300, second $200, third $100, and in towns $100. Saloon licenses in cities of the first class $1,000, second $500, third $300, and in towns $200. Ale or beer licenses $100. Club licenses in cities of the first class $300, second $200, third and towns $100. Store keeper's license in cities of the first class $300, second $200, third and towns $100. Drug store licenses $20. No licenses in grocery or dry goods stores. Only citizens can be licensed. Ten days' notice of application must be given and posted on the building for which the license is asked. A bond of $500 must be given against violations of the law, and licenses shall not issue to exceed one to each 500 population. Illegal sales are a misdemeanor. The Mayor of a city of over 100,000 population may grant one-night permits for sales. Provision is made for civil actions for damages.

The question of local option may be voted on petition of 500 voters of a town or 1,000 voters of a city of the first class, to be filed in New-York with Police Commissioners, in Brooklyn with Excise Commissioners, in other cities and counties with the Clerks thereof, not less than twenty nor more than thirty days before the general election at which the question is to be submitted, and must be published at least six days in at least two papers. If the vote is against licenses, all shall cease after Jan. 1 next succeeding such election and until favorably voted. The act is to take effect May 1, 1895.

Others of the bills introdnced were as follows:

By Mr. Wieman, providing that in cities of over 500,000 population, trolley cars shall be limited in speed to eight miles per hour.

By Mr. Armstrong, establishing a State Highway Commission of three members, appointed by the Governor, one to be a practical surveyor, experienced in road-building. They are to hold office three years at $3,000 and expenses, and may employ clerks, &c., not to exceed $10,000 per year.

Among the bills passed were the following:

Mr. Wray's, prohibiting the operation of railroads on Jefferson Avenue in Brooklyn.

Mr. F. F. Schulz's, amending the Brooklyn Consolidation act in reference to possession of light, contracts.

Mr. F. F. Schulz's, amending the Brooklyn Consolidation act in refernce to possession of lands in condemnation proceedings.

Both houses adjourned till Monday evening.

FOR REVISION COMMISSIONER.

The Governor Nominates A. Judd Northrup in Mr. Linson's Place.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Governor sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

To be Statutory Revision Commissioner—A. Judd Northrup of Syracuse, vice John Linson, resigned.

To be United States Loan Commissioners—For Otsego County, Paul C. Murdoch of Cooperstown; for Columbia County, Jacob W. Runski of Hudson and Silas Grout of Ghent.

The Judiciary Committee decided to-day to report favorably the nomination of Mr. Northrup Monday.

APPELLATE DIVISION JUSTICES

Judge Van Brunt Urges Immediate Designation by the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Gov. Morton recently intimated to Senator Guy that he would like to receive from the Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District an expression of their views on the designation of Justices of the Appellate Division under the State Constitution. Senator Guy to-day received from Presiding Judge C. H. Van Brunt a letter giving these views, which he has handed to the Governor.

The main part of the Judge's letter is as follows:

I am requested by my associates to inform you that in their judgment it is exceedingly important that these designations should speedily be made, in order that the reorganized court may be ready to proceed with business at the commencement of the year 1896, as required by the Constitution. The Justices who may be designated should have ample time to apply at the present session for such legislation as may be necessary to enable them to effect the scheme of reorganization provided for in the Constitution without break or confusion. The latter duty is imposed upon the Appellate division, and no Judge would be justified in attempting to forestall its action. Such action will involve a mass of practical details quite apart from amendments to the Code, and in addition to the molding of existing statutes to fit the new status.

THE WHITEWAY CABINET IS GAZETTED

Legislature Adjourns Until April to Await Bye-Elections.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 8.—The Whiteway Cabinet, as announced yesterday, was gazetted this afternoon, except that the appointment of Eli Dawe as Chairman of the Board of Works is held over temporarily, pending the adjustment of a dispute concerning the distribution of patronage.

The Legislature met this afternoon, but, beyond hearing the formal announcement of the Ministry, no business was done. An adjournment was taken until April 2. In the interval it is likely the bye-elections will be held. The Opposition protests against the present Ministry on the ground that only two of the six members hold seats in either branch of the Legislature, and not one represents any electoral district. It is

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Depression Follows the Bond Issue Announcement.

TRADING INTERRUPTED BY THE STORM

The Rate of Interest on the New Bonds High, but Responsibility Placed Where It Belongs—The Railway Blockade.

The storm kept many operators away from Wall Street yesterday, and as a consequence business was very dull. Prices held fairly well during the morning, but on the announcement of the Government loan in the early afternoon, professional traders sold stocks freely, and the market declined. Final prices were within a small fraction of the lowest.

The President's message to Congress, while recognized as a clear and concise business statement of the difficulties confronting the Administration, caused some disappointment, owing to the rate at which the new issue is to be sold to the syndicate. There was no disposition to blame the President, for it was recognized that Congress is responsible for the existing condition. Nevertheless, the Street argued that, as a result of the high rate at which the loan is to be placed, a corresponding reduction in the value of all gilt-edge securities must follow.

The depression which followed the announcement of the issue was not confined to any particular group of stocks, but extended throughout the list. The selling, however, was chiefly for the short account, and it remains to be seen whether there will be actual liquidation of investment holdings. London sold in a small way during the morning, but the late operations were almost wholly professional. The interruption to railway traffic caused by the widespread storm will be reflected in returns of earnings in the near future, and this also had something to do with the prevailing weakness.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was more active. Call loans were made at 1¼@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fair supply, but the demand was not active. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4@5 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for high grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,473,122, and balances $5,929,190. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $607,666.

In London call money was ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills 1 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and irregular. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95 3-16 and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15. Boston—Par to 5c. Chicago—15c premium. St. Louis—50c premium; offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59⅞ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅝o per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½c.

In London bar silver sold at 27⅜ per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,450,926, and the imports for the same period $561,817. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,889,109.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was very dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Central Pacific 6s, 1896.....1¼
Kansas Pacific 1st, Denver Div.....1⅜
Northwestern extension 4s.....1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st.....1½
St. Paul con. 7s.....1

DECLINED.

C., B. & Qy., Den. Div., 4s.....1¼
Erie 2d con. certificates.....1
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Mon. ext. 4s.....1
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st t. r.....1

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s registered declined ¼ and the 4s coupon ⅛; the 5s registered advanced ¼ and the 5s coupon ⅜. The sales on call were $48,000 4s coupon at 110¼, $90,000 5s registered at 114⅝@114¾, and $75,000 5s coupon at 114⅞@115. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	110	110½
4s, c	110	110½
5s, r	114¾	115
5s, c	114¾	115
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..

In State securities, $12,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 7.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	155
Broadway	233
Butchers' & Drovers'	150
Central National	118
Chase National	450
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
City	435
Citizens	130
Commerce	170
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	280
Deposit	14
East River	137
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	114
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	175
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	200
German-American	114
Germania	300
Greenwich	160
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	500
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	180
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	184
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	181
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	155
Merchants'	131
Merchants' Exchange	111
Metropolitan	2
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	227
New-York County	530
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	129
Nineteenth Ward	100
National Bank of North America	140
Oriental	220
Pacific	173
Park	275
Phenix	114
Republic	148
Seaboard National	160
Second National	300
Shoe & Leather	94
Southern National	155
State of New-York	103
United States National	180
Western National	110

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	20½	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	200
American Cotton Oil pf	65	65	64	64	63½	65½	80
American Express	111	111	111	111	106	117	5
*American Sugar Refining	93¼	93¾	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	22,235
*American Sugar Refining pf	92⅜	92⅜	92½	92½	92	92⅜	205
American Tel & Cable Co	92½	92½	92½	92½	91½	93½	33
*American Tobacco	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95½	95¾	277
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	740
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	¾	200
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	62½	62½	62½	62	63	100
Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	48¼	49	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17	750
Chicago Gas	75	75	73⅞	74⅛	74⅛	74¼	8,900
Chicago & Northwestern	97	97	95½	95⅝	95½	95¾	8,170
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142⅝	142⅝	142⅜	142⅝	141¾	143	83
Chicago, Rur. & Quincy	72	72½	71	71⅛	71¼	71¼	5,260
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	37⅜	37½	1,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56½	56¾	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	17,746
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	118	118	118	117¼	118	12
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	63	63¼	62¼	62⅜	62¼	63⅜	5,300
Columbus, Hi. V. & Toledo	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	880
Delaware & Hudson	129½	129½	129½	129½	128½	130	10
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159⅜	159⅜	159⅛	159⅛	159¼	160½	160
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	1,975
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100	100½	465
General Electric	28½	28¾	28	28¼	28¼	28⅜	11,910
Illinois Central	87½	87½	87¼	87⅜	85½	87½	60
Laclede Gas	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾	400
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	15¾	16	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70	70	70	70	70¾	250
Lake Shore	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	137½	139	50
Long Island	84½	84½	84	84	84	85½	431
*Long Island Traction	10⅜	10⅜	8⅞	9¼	9	9¼	1,555
Louisville & Nashville	53½	53½	52½	52⅝	52¾	53	6,160
Manhattan Consolidated	108	108	107½	107⅝	107½	107¾	1,650
Michigan Central	95	95	95	95	..	..	1
Missouri Pacific	22	22	21½	21⅝	21¼	21½	550
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14½	25
*National Lead Company	30	30¼	29⅜	29⅜	29½	29⅞	2,885
*National Lead Company pf	82	82	81⅜	81¾	81½	82½	300
National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	17	18½	100
National Starch 1st pf	47	47	47	47	45	60	200
New-Jersey Central	88¼	88¼	86½	87	87	87½	2,150
New-York Central	99⅞	99⅞	99½	99½	99¼	99¾	25
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	30½	30½	30⅜	30⅜	29¾	30½	300
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¼	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅜	2,110
New-York, Sus. & Western	13¼	13¼	13	13	13	13¼	575
Norfolk & Western	2¾	2¾	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	..	500
Norfolk & Western pf	13	13	13	13	13⅛	13¼	300
Northern Pacific pf	16⅜	16¼	15¾	15¾	15½	16	625
Pacific Mail	22⅝	22⅝	21¾	22	21½	22	800
Pennsylvania Coal	315	315	315	315	310	..	10
Philadelphia & Reading	9½	9¾	9½	9⅝	9½	10	300
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi	157½	157½	157½	157½	156½	..	100
St. Louis Southwestern	9	9	9	9	8⅝	9¼	10
St. Paul & Omaha	32⅜	32⅜	31¼	31½	31½	32½	910
St. Paul, Minn & Manitoba	109	109	109	109	108	112	8
Southern Pacific	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾	17½	18	200
Southern Railway	10½	10½	10	10⅛	10⅜	10¼	2,180
Southern Railway pf	32¼	32¼	31	31¼	31¼	31¾	2,263
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14	14½	14	14½	14½	15	55
Texas Pacific	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	5
Union Pacific	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9½	500
United States Cordage	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4½	1,255
United States Cordage pf	8¾	8¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	900
United States Cordage gtd	16½	16½	15½	15½	15½	16	720
United States Rubber	43⅜	43⅜	43	43¼	42½	43½	725
United States Rubber pf	94	94¼	94	94¼	93	94½	250
*United States Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10¾	100
*United States Leather pf	62¾	63	62¾	63	63	63⅜	100
Wabash	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6	6½	100
Wabash pf	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13	13½	210
*Western Union Beef	7	7	7	7	6	7½	100
Western Union Telegraph	88⅝	88¾	87½	87½	87½	87⅝	6,883
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	36	37½	100

Total sales.....126,272

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 7s 10,000	131	
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 5,000	110½	
Am Dock Imp 5s 3,000	112	
Atch, Top & S F 4s 3,000	64¾	
1,000	64½	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 5,000	18¼	
5,000	18⅝	
5,000	18¼	
1,000	18½	
5,000	18⅜	
5,000	18	
12,000	17⅜	
10,000	18	
5,000	17⅞	
5,000	18	
Austin & N W 1st 10,000	86½	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 3,000	110	
Canada Southern 2d 10,000	105	
Central Pac 6s, 1903 1,000	105¼	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000	105¼	
4,000	105	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 3,000	75	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 2,000	92½	
Chi, Bur & Nor 5s 1,000	105¾	
Chi, B & Q Sony 5s 5,000	102¾	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 3,000	113	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Den Div 4s 11,000	93½	
Chi & N W Ext 4s 1,000	102¼	
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 1,000	123¼	
Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s 1,000	139¾	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 9,000	100⅞	
C, St P, M & O Cons 16,000	123½	
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 10,000	95½	
Cin, San & C Con 1st 4,000	108	
Col, H V & T G M 6s 4,000	88	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 10,000	107	
15,000s5F	107	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 15,000	90	
10,000s30F	89½	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 4,000	62¼	
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 2,000	68	
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented 5,000	106¾	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 4,000	92	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 4,000	100¼	
Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 10,000	25	
5,000	25½	
Louis & Nashville Ev, H & Nash 1st 2,000	113¼	
Louis & Nash Cons 10,000	110	
2,000	110¼	
13,000	110¾	
Louis & Nashville 5s 1,000	98	
Manhat Ry Con 4s 3,000	97	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 10,000	110	
Mil & St Paul Cons 3,000	126	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 21,000	80	
10,000	79⅞	
Nat Starch M Co 1st 3,000	93	
N Y & Har 1st Coup 5,000	118	
N Y, Lack & West Construction Mtge 10,000	113¾	
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol D, M & Co Certs 5,000	60⅜	
11,000	60	
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 1,000	139½	
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 6,000	90	
N Y & Putnam 1st 1,000	105	
Norfolk & Western New River 1st 2,000s10F	100	
Nor Pac Cons 5s 1,000	27¼	
23,000	27¼	
12,000s10F	27	
5,000	26¾	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 5,000	33	
North Ry of Cal 5s 8,000	21⅛	
Ore S L & U N Con 10,000	42¾	
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 1,000	89¾	
St P & Sioux City 1st 1,000	130½	
Rome, W & Og Cons 4,000	117½	
4,000	117¼	
3,000	117	
St L & Iron Mount		
Arkansas Branch 1st 5,000	102	
St Louis S W 1st 20,000	65	
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s 5,000	93	
Scioto Val & N E 4s 5,000	68	
10,000	69	
So Pac, N Mex 1st 12,000	100	
San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000	53⅞	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000	86¾	
11,000	86⅝	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 9,000	23¼	
5,000	23	
1,000	23¼	
4,000	23	
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Co Certs 1,000	80	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 2,000	108¼	
Tol, Peo & West 4s 2,000	73	
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 1,000	103	
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 2,000	83	
Union Pac 1st, 1898 4,000	103⅝	
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000	105⅝	
8,000	105½	
West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000	104⅞	
3,000	104¾	
15,000	104⅝	

Total sales.....$594,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	145
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	37½
American Coal	55	..
American District Telegraph	..	49
American Tobacco pf	104	108
*Bay State Gas	20	20½
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	4½	6½
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston & Albany	203	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	18	21
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N	48	..
Canadian Pacific	52¼	53
Cedar F. & M	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	13	14
Cent. & So. Am. Tel	117½	122
†Chicago & Alton	145	..
†Chicago & Alton pf	160	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	..
C., St. Paul & K. C. L. pf	84	90
†Cleve. & Pitts	153½	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5¾	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	..	24
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	75
Col. & Hocking Coal	5	..
C., Hocking Valley & T. pf	60	62
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	30	33
Consolidated Gas Company	128	129½
Den & Rio Grande	11	12
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	35½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
D., S. S. & A	3	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6	8
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	35
Flint & P. M	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	100	103
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1½	..
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1½	2⅛
Homestake	19½	..
Iowa Central	6	6½
Iowa Central pf	20	22
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & D. M	4	..
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	82	85
L., N. A. & C	..	6½
L., N. A. & C. pf	22	24
L., St. Louis & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National certs	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	17½	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	27	30
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	45½	48½
Minnesota Iron	..	40
Mo., K. & Tex. pf	22½	23
Mobile & Ohio	17½	18½
N., C. & St. L	64	..
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 2d pf	21	35
New Central Coal	4	8
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	13¼	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	76
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	32
N. Y., L. E. & West. pf	21	23
N. Y., S. & W. pf	37¾	38½
Norfolk Southern	6⅜	..
North American	3¼	4
Northern Pacific	2⅞	3¼
Ohio Southern	14	20
Ontario Mining	7	11
Ontario & Western	16	16¼
Oregon Improvement	9½	12
Oregon R. & N	18	22
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2½	3¼
Pittsburg & Western pf	29	30½
P., C., C. & St. Louis	14	16½
P., C. & St. Louis pf	44	48
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Pullman Palace Car Company	155	157
Rens. & Sar	181	..
Rome, Watertown & O	114	115½
St. L. S. W.	4½	4⅝
St. J. & G. I	⅛	1½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	112
Silver bullion certificates	59⅞	..
Southern Pacific Co	..	50½
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	50
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	70½	75
Tol., A. A. & N. M	1½	2
U. P., D. & G	3¼	3⅞
United States Express	42	44
Utica & B. R	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	105	110
W. & L. E	9	10
Wisconsin Central	2¾	3

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	93⅜	93⅝	91¼	91⅞	17,060
Chicago Gas	75⅛	75⅛	73⅞	74⅛	7,500
C., R. I. & P.	63	63⅜	62⅞	63½	2,720
Chi., B. & Q.	71⅞	72⅜	71	71¼	2,840
C., M. & St. P.	56½	56½	55⅜	55⅝	12,760
Chi. & N. W.	96⅞	96⅞	95⅜	95¾	1,050
Cent. of N. J.	88	88	86⅞	87	710
Dist. & C. F.	9½	9½	9½	9½	110
Gen. Electric.	28½	28¾	28	28⅜	3,110
L. I. Traction.	9¼	9¼	9	9	110
Louis. & N.	53½	53½	52⅜	52⅝	2,210
Manhattan	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛	107¾	50
Mo. Pacific	21½	21½	21½	21½	20
Nat. Lead	30⅛	30¼	29⅞	29½	1,760
New-England	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30¼	130
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	210
Phil. & Read.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	40
Southern Ry.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	190
U. S. Cord	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	60
Wabash pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	10
West. Union.	88¾	88¾	87½	87¾	3,120
W. & L.E. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	10

Total sales.....55,780

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	18½	18½	18½	18½	$5,000
C., B. & Q. cv.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
C. & O. 4½s.	73	73	73	73	4,000
Ed. El. Ill. 5s.	107	107	107	107	3,000

Total sales.....$30,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Bel.	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Chollar	.50	.50	.50	.50	100

Total sales.....400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	53⅝	918,000

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks, the comparison being with the final prices on Friday last:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv. Dec.
Sugar	93⅜	91¼	91⅞	No change
Chicago Gas	76⅞	73⅜	74⅛	.. 1¾
Northwest	97⅝	95½	95⅝	.. 1⅛
Quincy	72⅝	71	71½	.. 1⅛
St. Paul	57⅛	55⅜	55⅝	.. 1
Rock Island	63¾	62¼	62⅜	.. 1
Lacking Val	20⅛	19⅛	19½	⅜ ..
Dist. & C. F.	10¼	9	9½	¾ ..
Gen. Electric	30⅝	28	28¼	.. 1⅝
Louis. & Nash.	54	51⅞	52⅜	.. ¼
Manhattan	109⅞	107¼	107½	.. 1½
Lead	33	29⅛	29⅝	.. 3⅜
Jersey. Cent.	89¼	86½	87	.. 1¾
Erie	10¾	9½	10¼	.. ¼
Reading	10⅛	9¼	9⅝	.. ⅛
South. Ry.	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	No change
South. Ry. pf.	33⅜	31	31¼	.. 1⅜
West. Union.	89	87½	87½	.. ½

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were only slightly changed in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Erie, ⅜, to 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 16⅜; Atchison, ⅛, to 4⅜, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 57¾. Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅜, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 53⅞. Lake Shore sold at 140½. Reading at 5⅛. Union Pacific at 10, Wabash preferred at 14, Ontario and Western at 16⅞, Illinois Central at 90¼, and Kansas and Texas at 14⅞. British consols were firm at 104 7-16 for money, and 104½ for the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 15-16@1 per cent. Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25f 21c for checks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	..
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders	1	3
American Typefounders' pf	..	25
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	180	195
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	102½	..
†Atlantic Trust	195	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	8½	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	91	93
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf	67	71
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	9	11
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	67½	70
Brooklyn City Railroad	158½	159½
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	9½	11½
Brooklyn Traction pf	54	58
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103½	104¾
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102¼	103¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67	68½
Celluloid Company stock	60	65
Central & South. Am. Telegraph	118	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	..	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	69
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	46	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	48	50½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	70
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	66	..
Continental Trust	161	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	93½	94¾
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	155½	157½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	110½
Equitable Gas. Co. of N. Y.	176½	179
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	96
Eighth Avenue	310	..
†Evans, & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	390	425
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
Fourth National Bank	176	186
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	56½	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. 2d	56	59
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	322	..
Gallatin National Bank	305	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	104	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	90	..
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	97
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95	97
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105¼	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	11
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	39
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	135½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	104	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	90

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
Mem- { N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Ex.,
bers. { N.Y. Produce Ex., Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits accounts subject to check at sight.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. / 87 HUDSON ST, Mercantile Exchange. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wisconsin Central Railway System.

Referring to our previous notices, we would state that a Bondholders' Agreement has now been prepared, copies of which may be obtained from the United States Trust Company of New-York, or from members of the Committee. The agreement will become operative when a majority of First Mortgage Bonds of the Wisconsin Central Company has been deposited thereunder. The Committee now invites all holders of First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds and all holders of Income Bonds of the Wisconsin Central Company to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company under the said agreement. The agreement provides that if any depositor shall be dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization submitted by the Committee, or if no plan shall be adopted before April 1, 1896, he may withdraw his bonds in the manner specified in the agreement.

The United States Trust Company, as depositary, will issue engraved certificates for bonds deposited, and the committee will make application to the New-York Stock Exchange for the listing of said certificates as soon as it is in position so to do.

GEORGE COPPELL,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
ROWLAND HAZARD,
GERALD L. HOYT,
FRED T. GATES,
JAMES C. COLGATE,
EDWIN H. ABBOT,
Charles C. Beaman,
Geo. Welwood Murray,
Reorganization Committee.
Counsel.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New-York.
New-York, Feb. 8, 1895.

DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING CO.

Reorganization.

No. 2 Nassau St., New-York, Feb. 7th, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at the request of the holders of more than a majority of the entire capital stock of the DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING COMPANY, have agreed to act as a Reorganization Committee of said Company.

A careful examination into the books, accounts, and general condition of the company is now being made by expert accountants.

As soon as possible a plan of reorganization will be presented, with full information as to the affairs of the corporation.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
Of J. M. Hartshorne & Bro., New-York;
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Pres. Manhattan Trust Co., New-York;
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
Of F. M. Lockwood & Co., New-York;
JULES S. BACHE,
Of J. S. Bache & Co., New-York;
WM. E. HUTTON,
Of W. E. Hutton & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio,
COMMITTEE.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

United States Mortgage Company.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Pursuant to decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department of the State of New-York, this Company will assume, on February 23d, 1895, the name

United States
Mortgage and Trust Company,

under which name all business of the Company will be transacted thereafter.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1894.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1894, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 676, 293, 173, 374, 1,089, 944, 423, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1895, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Financial.

Evansville & Richmond
BONDS.

Holders of these bonds wishing to avail themselves of the proposed settlement with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co. must deposit their bonds with us on or before February 15th, 1895.

Circulars and full information can be had at our office.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
24 Nassau St., New-York.

February 9th, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of executors.)

250 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Del., Lackawanna & Western R. R. common.
213 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. common.
400 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
100 shs. Belt R. R. & Stock Yard Co. common.
50 shs. do do pfd.
20 shs. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. common.
$10,000 Fort Worth & Denver City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921. Dec., 1893, coups.
$11,000 Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$1,000 Milwaukee & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$3,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Deb. 5s, Stamped. (D. M. & Co., Certf.)
$2,000 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Certfs.
$2,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western Terminal 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$2,000 St. Louis Southern R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Wilkes Barre & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Bond, 1907.
$1,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$1,000 Atchison & Pikes Peak R. R. & Telegraph Lines (Cent. Branch Union Pacific) 6 p. c. Bd., 1895, Nov., 1893, coup.
$10,000 Buffalo R'way 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Chicago & Atchison Bridge Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
$4,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$750 Progress Club (N. Y.) 4 p. c. Bds., 1930.
25 shs. Empire State Bank.
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$5,000 Georgia Southern & Florida R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1927, (Trust Certfs.)

(By order of executor estate of Benjamin M. White, decd.)

100 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
400 shs. Consolidated Coal Co.
Pew No. 7, in the gallery 5th Av. Presbyterian Church.

(By order of trustee.)

15 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

200 shs. North Augusta Land Co., Ga., com.
100 shs. do do pref'd.
$16,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co., Western Lines, 4 p. c. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds., 1951.
$10,000 Atlantic Dock Co., Brklyn, 5 p. c. Impt. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1934.
$3,000 Society of Tammany or Columbian Order 5 p. c. Mtge Bds., 1897.
648 4-10 shs. Empire Warehouse Co., Limited, (Trust Certfs.) Hypd.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$5,000 New-York & East River Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922.
$5,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consld. R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Milwaukee Street R'way Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$15,000 Bucyrus Steam Shovel & Dredge Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Sept., 1894, coups.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum nor exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th Inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st Inst.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 124 Bowery, New-York City.

The annual election for fifteen Directors of this company and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the main office of the company, No. 124 Bowery, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. FRANK PATTERSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 43d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 14, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Dividends.

177TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
No. 50 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Quiet Markets and Generally Lower Prices.

BUSINESS HINDERED BY THE STORM

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower—Cotton Easy—Coffee Lower.

The snowstorm was a great impediment to the commercial interests, and speculation was confined to the local traders, with prices on grain at the close showing hardly any change from Thursday, and a moderate trade. Shippers were very quiet, as their orders were below present prices. Provisions were very weak, as Western houses were free sellers. Cotton was higher early, but closed at a slight decline. Coffee was quiet and lower with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	57½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	48½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33½@	35¼
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅞@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.90 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	25 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3¾@	4 1-16
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	@	9.75
Lead	3.10 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were rather quiet, owing to the storm and light attendance on the Exchange, with the early trading at an advance of ⅝c on free foreign buying, better cables and firmer West, but reacting on the issuing of bonds by the Government and closing at unchanged prices, with the West lower and local longs realizing. Spot was very dull and without change. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 red, at 57½c, elevator....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 58¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69⅛c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 67⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61⅜c....Clearances hence, 48,158 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 109,005 bushels....Receipts, 20,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 86,781 bushels; in the interior, 139,796 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were a trifle higher early in the day, with cables firmer and receipts light, but closed weak at partly ⅛c decline, and a light trade. Spot was dull but firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 10,000 bushels steamer mixed at 48c, elevator....Receipts, 22,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 70,558 bushels; in the interior, 178,374 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,068 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 39,893 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and unchanged, with business limited to the local trade. Spot were firmer, but very quiet. Sales, 35,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36½c for 10,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36¼c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜@35¼c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 33@33½c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 35c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35½c; track white, 36@43c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 19,950 bushels; exports, 78 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	57
March	....	....@....	57⅝
May	1,950,000	58⅜@59 5-16	58⅜
June	....	....@....	58⅞
July	975,000	59¼@59¾	59¼
August	50,000	59⅜@60	59⅜
Total	2,975,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	..
May	370,000	49 @49⅝	49
July	80,000	49¼@49¾	49¼
Total	450,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	10,000	33¼@33½	33¼
March	....	....@....	33¼
May	110,000	33¼@33⅝	33¼
No. 2 white—			
February	....	....@....	36¼
March	....	....@....	36¼
Total	120,000		

FLOUR—The severe storm prevented a large attendance on the floor to-day, and business was restricted to the small amount of 6,300 bbls, all in car lots, with prices unchanged and steady....Arrivals, 4,536 bbls and 5,345 sacks; exports, 3,588 bbls and 6,437 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 19,850 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.95@	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	2.00@	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@	2.20@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@	2.40@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	.@	2.55@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@	2.80@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@	3.15 3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	.@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	.@	.@ 3.35
City No. 2	.@	2.40@ 2.70
City supers	.@	.@ 2.30
City fine	.@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	.@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@
No. 1	2.10@	2.40@ 2.60
Clears	2.25@	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	2.40@	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@	3.40 3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@	3.50 3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Dull but steady; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.90@$1.70 for spot, and $1.50 bid; to arrive; 51@53c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull but firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white, do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@92c for Western and 94@96c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb. at 90@95c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85@87½c. Oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cotton meal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra.

SEEDS—Quiet and steady. Crushings, 50 @60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there is a slow market, with prices unsettled. Quoted at 9c for No. 1 and 9¾c for fancy. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was not much done yesterday. There was a fairly steady temper over prices. The market is so near an export basis for general trading that occasional orders come out at the asking prices. England has the most oil than is known of in a general way by the trade, chiefly at Southern markets, and the fact that it is ready to buy here at 25½c points to the probabilities of trading coming from other countries to some extent that had been in a good degree buyers upon the English markets. There are sellers of the grade required at 26c. For prime yellow 26c is the trading price, but there are many lots that cannot be touched under 26½c. Crude, in barrels, is at 22c. Sales are 70 bbls and 100 bbls at 22c; also, 100 bbls Sea Island, crude, at 21c; 100 bbls good off grade yellow, at 26c; 125 bbls do at 25¾c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills could be bought in instances at 18c, but larger lots are above that price. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon at 5.12@5.25c. Cochin is at 5¼@5½c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand; city quoted at 50c and State at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is unsettled; quoted at 54@55c; some lots of Western are offered lower.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—Oil opened and lowest, $1.03; highest and closing, $1.03¼.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market opened strong at a slight advance, with good buying at the West, but soon lost its tone under the Washington news and absence of confidence on the part of the buying interest. The close was weak, with a loss for the day of 23 points on pork, 7 points on lard, and 10 points on ribs. Irregular conditions also prevail from the blockade to transportation by the severe snowstorm at the West. The receipts of hogs are small and their prices are higher, while at the same time there are delayed deliveries of products. Chicago estimates receipts of hogs for to-day 14,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was strong early, with light offerings, but became weak and closed a few points lower and dull on the reaction at the West. Cash was at 6.90c, nominal. Sales of 300 tcs on private terms. City steam is steady at 6.50c; sales of 125 tcs at 6.50c. Options—No sales; February closed at 6.95c, nominal; May at 7c, nominal. Refined is taken up moderately at steady prices; sales of 600 tcs for Continent on private terms; Continent quoted at 7.40c and South American at 7.75c. The West closed at 6.55c for February, while May was at 6.80c, down to 6.70c, closing at 6.70c asked.

PORK started off strong by reason of small receipts of hogs, on account of the severe snowstorm, and advanced 5c, but became weak, with few buyers, on the disturbed financial condition, and sold off 28c, closing easy. February closed at $9.95, nominal. May was at $10.45, down to $10.17, closing at $10.17. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $12.75@$15.

BACON is unsettled and lower by 10 points for short ribs, which opened at $5.42 for May, sold down to 75.30, and closed at $5.30. February closed at $5.10.

BEEF—Trading is moderate, with prices generally steady and unchanged. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.00; extra mess, in barrels, $7.25@$7.75; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS are unsettled and dull, with some lots reported on offer under quotations. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are not changed in price. Demands are moderate. City meats are stronger through the lighter receipts of hogs and their better prices. Sales of 3,500 pickled shoulders at 4½c and 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5⅝c. City-pickled hams, 7½@8c; do, shoulders, 4¼c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾c; 12-lb do, 5½@5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5⅝c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are much higher on delayed receipts through the severe storm. Receipts at all Western points, 40,923 head; same time last year, 45,137 head. Chicago—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; 10c higher; $4@$4.60; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,042 head; opened strong; 5@10c higher; closing with most of the advance lost; $3.90@$4.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,126 head; higher; $3.90@$4.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; active; $4.25@$4.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,500 head; stronger; $3.85@$4.25. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; opened 10@15c higher; $3.75@$4.30. Milwaukee—Easy-Active and unsettled; $4.50@$4.80. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.30@$4.55. Quotations here are 7c for heavy, 7c for 180 lb, 7c for 160 lb, 7c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market remains quiet. One lot of city, 50 hhds, was sold at 4¼c. There are free sellers at that price, or about 300 hhds on offer, but it is hard to get a bid over 4¼c. For country a moderate demand only noted at 4⅜@4¾c, with 4½c the general rate on prime. Sales are 80,000 lb at 4¾@4¾c. The London sale showed an advance of 6d, with the offerings largely sold. This would mean that Australian could not be laid down here under 5c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet and nominal. Oleo stearine is without further business; 6¼c would be paid further, and is the trading price, but the offerings for the week are well sold up.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened barely steady at 5@15 points decline, and closed quiet at 10@20 points down, with cables lower, and increased crop estimates from Santos. The business was moderate, and entirely on local account. Spot Rio was steady, but dull at 16¼c for No. 7; sales 1,000 bags No. 7 and 8 at $14.30 cost and freight, and 300 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—A. M.—March, 500 bags at 14.30c; September, 500 bags at 14.25c; December, 250 bags at 14.30c; 250 bags at 14.25c; total, 1,500 bags.

Between Call and Close—March, 3,000 bags at 14.50c, 1,250 bags at 14.45c; April, 1,000 bags at 14.25c; May, 250 bags at 14.25c, 1,500 bags at 14.20c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.25c, 250 bags at 14.20c; October, 250 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.20c; December, 750 bags at 14.20c; total, 9,500 bags. 250 bags of April at 14.25c and 250 bags May at 14.20c sold together; total for day, 11,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	14.40@14.50	16.15@16.20
March	14.45@14.50	15.85@15.90
April	14.25@14.30	15.55@15.60
May	14.15@14.20	15.40@15.45
June	14.20@14.25	15.10@15.20
July	14.20@14.25	14.85@14.95
August	14.15@14.25	14.60@14.70
September	14.15@14.20	14.40@14.45
October	14.15@14.25	14.00@14.10
November	14.10@14.20	13.90@14.00
December	14.15@14.20	13.85@13.90

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	200,101
Arrivals	....
Total	200,101
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,157
Total stock in New-York to-day	189,944
Total stock in Baltimore	17,777
Arrivals	....
Total	17,777
Deliveries yesterday	211
	17,566
Total stock in New-Orleans	19,290
Arrivals	....
Total	19,290
Deliveries yesterday	....
	19,290
Total stock in other ports	....
	36,856
Total stock in United States	226,800
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 7	88,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 7	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 7	112,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 24	10,000
	243,000
Total	469,800
Same time 1894	482,389

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¼c

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Mocha	21 @22	Do. washed	19¼@21¼
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17⅜@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Rocuino	17⅜@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18¾@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts followed Liverpool in the early trading, and made an advance of 3@4 points, but closed easy at 1@2 points decline, with rather free offerings on local account, and a moderate trade. Spot was steady and unchanged, without sales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

Strict low middling stained | 29-32c off
Low middling stained | 1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.42@5.43	5.49	5.43	1,000
March	5.48@5.49	5.53	5.48	24,300
April	5.51@5.52	5.57	5.52	5,500
May	5.56@5.57	5.61	5.56	47,400
June	5.59@5.60	5.65	5.59	14,700
July	5.63@....	5.68	5.63	1,400
August	5.67@5.68	5.73	5.68	10,300
September	5.73@5.74	5.79	5.74	5,800
October	5.80@5.81	5.85	5.80	8,600
November	5.84@5.85	5.89	5.84	700
December	..@..	..	..	....
January	..@..	..	..	....
Total				114,700

Market closing easy.

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1895.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total this Week.	Total this week last Year.
Galveston	2080	2391	1957	1619	10885	10526
N. Orleans	12811	10334	5345	5426	59920	36720
Mobile	2413	316	880	259	6014	2488
Savannah	3624	3429	1196	3171	16160	11061
Charl'ton	1065	803	1117	1940	7248	4024
Wilm'ton	104	132	134	259	914	2711
Norfolk	1142	880	375	2043	6631	5264
Baltimore	..	1100	..	776	1876	3406
New-York	2897	1086	1078	508	7156	4741
Boston	725	1481	336

grade on track; No. 2 mixed, 33½c asked, store. Barley—Light inquiry; 1@2c under the market; quotations unchanged. Rye dull and weak; No. 2, 54c asked, store. Flour dull; unchanged. Millfeed firm; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels; barley, 16,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—Wheat was quiet to-day, and the market ruled about the same as on yesterday. May sold up to 54⅝c, and closed at 53⅝c. The demand for samples is steady, while receipts are extremely light. Only 4 cars were reported inspected, and these went to apply on previous sales. No. 1 Northern, 62¼@63c; No. 3 red, 58c; No. 2 hard, 56¼c. The barley market is quiet and unchanged. Oats were higher and in better demand; No. 2 white, 29½@29¾c; No. 3 do, 32c. Rye firm and in good demand; No. 1, 53c. Corn firm and scarce, at 33¾c for No. 1. Provisions are lower; mess pork, 10c for cash and 10.25c for May. Prime steam lard, 6.35 for cash and 6.45 for May. Receipts—Wheat, 9,700 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,300 barrels, oats, 1,000 bushels; barley, 3,200 bushels, rye, 1,800 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair; market firm; receipts very light. Corn—Fair supply and demand; market firm; No. 2 mixed, 44½c; yellow ear, track, 45c; No. 2 white and yellow, track, 44½c. Oats—Moderate demand; offerings hot excessive; prices slightly advanced; market quiet, but firm; No. 2 mixed, track, 31½@32c. Pork quiet, but steady; mess, $10.75@11 per barrel; short ribs and family, $12. Lard easier; demand fair; steam leaf and kettle, $6.87; prime steam, $6.55. Dry-salted meats steady; loose shoulders, 4¾c; loose short ribs, 5¾c; loose short clear sides, 5¾c; box meats worth ¼c more. Bacon steady, but not much demand. Loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short rib sides, 6c; loose short clear sides, 6½c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Whisky steady; sales, 534 bbls at $1.22.

DULUTH, Feb. 8.—Wheat opened ¼c higher to-day, and made another ¼c. Then it eased, and closed the same as yesterday. Futures were moderately active. Cash reported only one sale, five cars at ¾c over. There was no boom on the bond issue, because the trade thinks if the Administration has to pay almost 4 per cent, it is nothing very encouraging. The close: No. 1 hard, cash and February, 58c; May, 59¼c; July, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 56¾c; May, 58c; July, 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53½c; No. 3, 50¾c; rejected, 47½c. To arrive, No. 1 hard, 58¾c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; receipts, 22,000 bushels; inspected, 82 cars; last year, 40 cars.

PEORIA, Feb. 8.—Corn firm; No. 2, 41¼@c; No. 3, 41¼c. Oats firm; higher; No. 2 white, 31¼@31¾c; No. 3 white, 30¾@31c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 53@54c. Whisky firm; high wines, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, none; corn, 24,000 bushels; oats, 19,800 bushels; rye, none. Shipments—Wheat, 600 bushels; corn, 11,000 bushels; oats, 25,300 bushels; rye, none.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8.

BEEVES—Receipts, 86 cars, or 1,423 head; 20 cars for export alive, 53 cars for city slaughterers, and 13 cars for the market; making, with 2 cars over Wednesday, 15 cars for sale; all at Jersey City. The extremely light supplies and the prospect that few cattle will reach this market until the snow blockade is removed caused a sharp competition and advance in prices, and the yards were quickly cleared; steers, two loads higher; bulls 25@40c, and some sales were fully 50c stronger than the same grades were quoted as selling on Wednesday; no good beeves in the yards; an exporter bought a single carload for the Bermuda trade; poor to fair native steers sold at $3.25@3.20 per 100 lb; oxen at $3@3.25; cows at $1.50@3.75; bulls at $3.25. City-dressed native sides firm at 7@9¼c for common to choice, and extra prime do sold at 9½c. Latest cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers firm at 11@12c; weights, refrigerator beef steady at 8¾@9¾c lb, and American sheep higher at 12@14c, and choice wethers selling up to 15c, dead weight. Shipments to-morrow include 2,000 quarters of beef on the Aurania to Liverpool for Eastmans Companies due to sail, and the Armenia, due to sail to-day, will hardly get off before Saturday, as the 8 cars of cattle and 3 cars of sheep to be shipped to Glasgow by Armour & Co. were stalled in a snowdrift between Philadelphia and this city; the Cuffe takes out 275 cattle and 500 sheep. Shipments to-day: 1,200 quarters of beef for N. Morris; the Manitoba, which was to have taken 610 cattle and about 2,200 quarters of beef for various shippers, has not yet arrived, and the sailing day of the Alecto for London may be deferred until next week; the Pomeranian for Hamburg takes cattle and 80 sheep.—SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—19 Illinois steers, 1,244 lb average, at $5.10 100 lb; 12 do, 1,225 lb, at $5.10; 4 do, 1,165 lb, at $5.10; 18 do, 1,241 lb, at $5; 1 do, 1,020 lb, at $4.80; 17 Kentucky oxen, 1,094 lb, at $3; 2 do, 1,075 lb, at $2.75; 2 bull, 1,150 lb, at $3.—J. McPHERSON & CO.—19 State steers, 1,106 lb, at $4.20; 4 bulls, 1,022 lb, at $3.25; 1 do, 520 lb, at $2; 1 cow, 1,010 lb, at $3.10; 12 do, 996 lb, at $2.95; 17 do, 915 lb, at $2.60; 19 do, 774 to 814 lb, at $1.80.—NEWTON & CO.—2 bulls, 1,120 lb, at $2.25; 22 cows, 1,096 lb, at $3.75; 22 do, 980 lb, at $3; 2 do, 935 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 835 lb, at $2.75; 1 do, 660 lb, at $1.50. S. W. SHERMAN—16 Illinois steers, 1,278 lb, at $5.20; 220 do, 1,193 lb, at $4.90. S. SANDERS—17 Indiana steers, 1,125 lb, at $4.85; 18 do, 1,140 lb, at $4.40, 2 oxen, 1,850 lb, at $4.25; 2 do, 1,375 lb, at $3; 2 cows, 930 lb, at $2.37½; 2 do, 1,010 lb, at $3.

CALVES—Only about 40 calves received at all markets, and the trading was very limited. The feeling is very firm, in view of the difficulty that will attend the shipment of live calves to this market for the next few days; dealers quote $4@$7.50 for poor to prime veals. Dressed veals advanced fully ½c lb; city-dressed veals sold at 7¼@11½c; country-dressed at 6½@10½c; little at 9½@12c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 18 cars, or 3,669 head; 8 cars for slaughterers direct and 10 cars for the market. Most of the stock was of ordinary and medium quality; good to choice sheep would have sold at $4.75@$5 100 lb, and choice lambs at $6@$6.25; cull sheep sold down to $3.30, and cull lambs at $4. Dressed mutton firm at 7@8½c; dressed lambs higher at 8@10c.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—184 Kentucky sheep, (few lambs,) 94 lb, at $4.75; 38 SANDERS—220 western lambs, (culls,) 49 lb, at $4; 206 Western sheep, (few lambs,) 65 lb, at $4; 36 State sheep and lambs, 70 lb, at $4. R. HIPPLE—227 Pennsylvania cull sheep, 63 lb, at $3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,400 cars, or 5,117 head. None for sale alive. Nominally higher at $4.70@$5 100 lb. Country-dressed higher at 5@7½c for common heavy to good light hogs, and a few lean pigs sold up to 8c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 60 head; total for week thus far, 9,140 head; for same time last week, 11,960 head; none consigned through; none to New-York; on sale, 60 head; market opened active and stronger; closed strong; all sold; weather very stormy; railroads refused to ship after 12 o'clock noon; light to good steers, $3.75@$4.75; no extra here; mixed cows and heifers, $3.30@$3.40; bulls, $2.50@$3; light to choice veals, $3.50@$6.50; extra fancy, $7. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,800 head; total for week thus far, 57,000 head; for same time last week, 60,450 head; consigned through, 5,250 head; to New-York, 750 head; on sale, 2,550 head; offerings very light; market opened active, excited, and higher; closed steady, with a few loads unsold, as they could not be shipped, owing to the stormy weather; Yorkers, $4.90@$5; medium and mixed, $4.85@$4.90; good heavy, $4.90; pigs, $4.90; roughs, $3.75@$4; stags, $3@$3.65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,000 head; total for week thus far, 43,000 head; for same time last week, 53,000 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 6,600 head; market opened active and higher; closed firm; about all changing hands; good extra mixed sheep, $4.15@$4.50; fair to good, $3.50@$4; culls and common, $2.75@$3.25; export wethers, $5@5.20; good, $4.75@5; choice to best lambs, $5.75@$6; good to choice, $5.25@$5.65; fair to good, $4.50@$5; culls and common, $3.75@$4.25; the three decks of fair to good Canadas on sale sold late at $5.50@$6.

EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts light; demand better, and market strong, at unchanged prices; prime, $5@5.20; good, $4.45@$4.65; good butchers', $3.90@$4.15; rough fat, $3@$3.70; fair light steers, $3.10@$3.35. Hogs—Receipts light; market active and much higher; Philadelphias, $4.55@$4.60; mixed, $4.65@$4.75; best Yorkers, $4.70@$4.80; common to fair Yorkers, $4.50@$4.65; roughs, $3@$4.25; market excited on account of snow blockade East. Sheep—Supply light, but demand good; market active and higher on both sheep and lambs; extra, $4@$4.25; good, $3.50@$3.80; fair mixed, $2.50@$2.75; common, $1@$2; superlings, $2.50@$4.25; best lambs, $5.20@$5.50; common to fair lambs, $3@$4.50.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,115 head; market strong, but steady; native steers, $3@$4.80; cows, $1.65@$2.20; Texas steers, $3.70. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200 head; market strong and active; prices 10@15c higher; heavy, $4.30@$4.50; mixed, $3.90@$4.40; light, $4@$4.30. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; market strong and a shade higher; native mixed, $3.50; lambs, $4.10@$4.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000 head; market unchanged; common to extra steers, $3.40@$5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$3.85; cows and bulls, $1.40@$3.85; calves, $2.50@$5.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000 head; market firm; heavy, $4.20@$4.50; common to choice mixed, $4@$4.50; choice assorted, $4.30@$4.35; light, $3.90@$4.30; pigs, $2.50@$4.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000 head; market strong; inferior to choice, $2.75@$4.40; lambs, $3.50@$5.25.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Cotton firm; good middling, 5 9-16c; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4¾c; net receipts, 5,426 bales; gross receipts, 5,467 bales; France, 7,684 bales; Continent, 147 bales; coastwise, 40 bales; sales, 4,200 bales; stock, 355,036 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 50,924 bales; gross receipts, 62,007 bales; exports to Great Britain, 36,139 bales; France, 14,484 bales; Continent, 21,283 bales; coastwise, 22,087 bales; sales, 29,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 8.—Cotton steady; middling, 5⅛c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net and gross receipts, 1,619 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, 155,868 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 19,885 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 14,092 bales; Continent, 5,255 bales; coastwise, 7,172 bales; sales, 6,589 bales; spinners, 229 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 5c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net and gross receipts, 1,171 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,195 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 78,730 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 16,160 bales; exports to the Continent, 25,765 bales; coastwise, 10,517 bales; sales, 2,500 bales.

WOOL.

Demand has been very light, as manufacturers are holding off for some action on the currency question, and have sufficient supplies on hand for present requirements, while prices rule steady. Sales, 50,000 lb Colorado at 9@10c, 40,000 lb Territory at 8@10c, 5,000 lb unwashed Western at 11@13c, 75,000 lb Texas at 7@11c, 15,000 lb scoured do, 10,000 lb scoured Territory, 120,000 lb pulled, 8,000 lb South American, 24,000 lb Cape, 80,000 lb East India, 20,000 lb Australian, and 120,000 lb unclassified carpet on private terms.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: The sales of the week are 2,319,600 lb domestic and 806,000 lb foreign, against 2,460,016 lb domestic and 974,000 lb foreign last week, and 2,872,900 lb domestic and 187,000 lb foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 1,594,916 lb domestic and a decrease of 4,375,200 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1893. The receipts to date show an increase of 3,038 bales domestic and a decrease of 12,431 bales foreign. There is a good steady inquiry. All wools of the quarter blood grade are extremely firm. Domestic is to a large extent held out of the market, and foreign substitutes are being sought. Canada combing holds its advance to 23c. There have been more sales of burry South American crossbreds at 25@26c, and American mills are buying Irish wools at 10@11d abroad. All these wools cost less than American medium wools, but are inferior in working qualities. Fine domestic wools are crushed under the pressure of cheap Australian. Good 60's quality has been sold as cheaply as 37c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Wool steady; more demand for low wools. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX, and above, 17@18c; X, 16½@17c; medium, 19 @21c; coarse, 21@22c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine or X and XX, 15@16c; medium, 18@19c; coarse, 20@21c. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine washed delaine, fine and XX, 17@19c; medium washed combing and delaine, 21@22c; coarse do do, 22@23c; Canada do do, 21@23c. Tub Washed—Choice, 22@24c; fair, 20@22c; coarse, 20@21c. Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium, 16@17c; coarse, 17@18c; Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine or X and XX, 11@12½c; medium, 14@16c; coarse, 16½ @17c. Dark, Earthy, Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 7½@10c; medium, 10@11c; coarse, 10 @11c. Montana—Fine, 10@12c; medium, 10 @13c; coarse, 12@13c. Territorial—Fine, 7 @10c; medium, 10@12c; coarse, 10@12c.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—At the sale of Cape of Good Hope and Natal sheepskins to-day, 180,000 were offered and 140,000 sold. The competition was dull, and the prices showed a decline of a farthing to three-eighths of a penny for long wool, a farthing to half a penny for short wool, and a half penny for lambs, for which there was a wretchedly poor demand. No change in the price of coarse wool rarely exceeded a farthing. There will be a sale of Cape of Good Hope and Natal mohair on Feb. 20.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 68s 9d; prime mess steady at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 56s 3d; do, medium steady at 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 39s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 25 to 30 lb, firm at 31s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 30s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 29s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 29s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 28s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, firm at 48s; American finest colored dull at 49s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s. Resin—Common firm at 3s 10½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 34s 6d. Wheat —No. 2 red Winter firm at 4s 6½d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 3½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 1d; February firm at 4s 3½d; March firm at 4s 1d; April firm at 4s 1¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 5s@£4 5s.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; American middling, low middling clause, February delivery, 2 62-64d, value; February and March delivery, 2 62-64d, value; March and April delivery, 2 63-64@3d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3@3 1-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 3 2-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 3-64@3 4-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 5-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 6-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 7-64@3 8-64d, value; October and November delivery, 3 9-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 10-64@3 11-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Feb. 8—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar—10 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 7s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—February, 9s 3¾d; May, 9s 2½d. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 25s per cwt; Ceylon, 23s. Calcutta linseed, 33s 6d per quarter for spot delivery and 34s 6d for February shipment, via Cape. Linseed cake, £5 5s per ton for Western. Linseed oil, 21s per cwt. Sperm oil, £36 per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 4½d@4¾d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 5¼d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 4½d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 4s 3d per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Pepper—Fair Singapore, white, 4d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 20s 9d@21s 6d per cwt; mutton, 22s 3d@24s.

PROVISIONS—American Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 2s 8d@3s per 8 lb by the carcass; hind quarters, 3s 2@3s 6d.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—Sugar quiet, but firm. Exchange on the United States, short sight, gold, 7½ premium; exchange on London, 183½ premium.

ANTWERP, Feb. 8.—Petroleum, 14f 87½c, paid and sellers, for American.

BREMEN, Feb. 8.—Petroleum, 5 marks 40 pfennigs for American.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—William T. Ricketts was appointed receiver yesterday for the Craighead Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of lamps, clock cases, and fancy metal goods, at 38 Park Place and at Shelton, Conn., on the application of Frances Craighead, who owns a majority of the stock and is a creditor for $1,857. J. Herbert Potts has been appointed receiver in New-Jersey, it being a New-Jersey corporation. In the application for the receiver it was stated that, owing to the general depression throughout the country, the company's sales have been limited and the business does not yield sufficient returns to meet obligations. If the assets are husbanded and can be realized upon, it is claimed that the creditors will be paid in full. The liabilities are $15,072, and the nominal assets $26,728.

—William C. Reddy has been appointed receiver for the C. P. Hawkins' Sons Brewing Company of 343 and 345 West Forty-first Street on the application of George W. Hawkins, Elisworth F. Hawkins, and J. Cawley, Directors. The firm stated that, owing to the general depression in business in this city during the last year, inability to command the use of capital necessary in operating the business, and to refusal of banks to discount the company's paper, it had been unable to carry on the business at a profit. The liabilities are $19,068, the nominal assets $29,800, and the actual assets $10,551. Deputy Sheriff Carraher took charge of the brewery on Feb. 6 on claims for $2,860.

—Blumenstiel & Hirsch have brought an action against Samuel Cohn, shoe dealer at Grand Street and Sixth Avenue, who failed on Dec. 18, and Julius Robertson, on behalf of Rudolph G. Salomon, to set aside for alleged usury an assignment of the lease of 86 and 88 Forsyth Street made by Mr. Cohn to Mr. Robertson on April 24, 1894.

—An attachment for $5,832 has been received by the Sheriff against George J. Koser, dealer in dry goods, &c., at Geneva, Penn., in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company for dry goods sold between Nov. 1 and Feb. 2.

—An execution for $903 against the Church of the Holy Nativity, on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of the Boynton Furnace Company.

—An execution for $8,185 against Francis A. Clark, liquor dealer at 1,879 Second Avenue, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of the Bank of the Metropolis.

To Examine the Coins.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President has designated Representative Charles Tracey of New-York, Representative W. J. Stone of Kentucky, and Prof. W. J. Langley of Cleveland, Ohio, as members of the annual assay commission, which meets at the mint in Philadelphia on the 13th inst. to test the weight and fineness of the coins reserved for the calendar year 1894, in place of members recently resigned.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

REPORTS OF SOME PURCHASES MADE YESTERDAY.

A New Dining Club for Up-Town Merchants—Unfounded Rumor About the Knox Building.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has sold to Hugh O'Neill the three-story brick dwelling 112 West Twenty-first Street, 25 by 92. The building adjoins the old Hebrew burying ground, and the purchase will enable Mr. O'Neill to utilize the easterly side in providing light for the proposed extension of his building. Mr. O'Neill has recently purchased 123 to 127 West Twentieth Street and 118 and 122 to 126 West Twenty-first Street. Nos. 114 and 116 West Twenty-first Street are also said to have been bought for him.

Mr. Levy has purchased of Frederick W. Devoe and Charles P. Butler, executors and trustees of Thomas F. Devoe, the three-story brick dwelling 112 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100.

A new dining club, called the Up-Town Association, similar to the Down-Town Association, has been formed, and has leased for a period of five years the entire thirteenth story of the new Constable Building at Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, through Mr. George R. Read. Among the members are John Sloane, Hobart J. Park, Stern Brothers, John Downey and other prominent merchants.

Mr. Read has also leased the ground floor of 54 and 56 Pine Street for five years to the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, and the store floor of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street to the Max Williams Company.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Charles T. Barney to Mark Ash a lot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 53 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Moses has also, with Messrs. Fairchild & Yoran, sold the adjoining lot to Mr. Ash.

Mr. W. L. Defendorf has sold for Mrs. G. R. Waldo to H. T. Dunn, a lot on the east side of Third Avenue, 25 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, at $23,000. He has also sold to Edward C. Sheehy at $13,000 the dwelling at 1,231 Lexington Avenue.

The rumor has been most persistently circulated during the last two or three days that E. M. Knox has sold the Knox Building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton Street to the National Park Bank at $700,000. The story is not true. Mr. Wright, the President of the bank, said yesterday that they had not bought the property and did not contemplate doing so. The bank, it seems, with a view to protecting its own property and of taking advantage of any development in the neighborhood, has shrewdly bought property in the rear, fronting on Fulton and Ann Streets. It now has a plot measuring 59.4 by about 103, facing on Broadway, and connected with one of 67.2 feet front on Ann Street and 24 feet front on Fulton, with depths commanding three additional lots on Fulton Street. It is, therefore, in an admirable position either to build a huge structure of its own or to await the march of improvement.

The property at 404 East Fourteenth Street, announced for sale at auction under foreclosure yesterday, was withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 1,182 and 1,184 Madison Avenue, five-story brick flat, by George Cantrell of 25 West Twenty-third Street; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 106 feet east of Webster Avenue, three three-story frame tenements, by Emil Spindler of 562 Eighth Avenue; cost, $13,800.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, northeast corner of Trinity Avenue, four four-story brick tenements, by Gustavus Rabitzek of 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; cost, $46,200.

Marmion Avenue, west side, 397 feet south of Samuel Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Enos F. Joseph of 444 West Forty-third Street; cost, $3,000.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 184 feet south of Home Street, two-story brick dwelling, by Charles Brogan of 1,167 Simpson Street; cost, $6,000.

No. 88 Fulton Street, by George B. Brown, alterations to six-story factory; cost, $22.

Fifty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, by Mary H. Lester, alterations to four-story brick apartment house; cost, $3,000.

No. 5 North Washington Square, by Charles W. Gould, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 160 and 162 West Thirty-sixth Street, by Theophile Kick, alterations to two-story and basement brick dwelling and store; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 550 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, by John Hafemann, alterations to three-story and basement frame tenement; cost, $7,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner Stockholm Street, three-story frame flats, 25 by 60 each, $4,000 each; Louis Jaeck, owner.

Ocean Avenue, east side, 139 feet north of Avenue D, two-story and attic detached frame dwelling, 36.8 by 37.6, with extension 10.8 by 15, $4,500; John W. Dryer, owner.

Utica Avenue, northwest corner Carroll Street, two two-story and mansard detached frame dwellings, 27 by 32, $5,000 each; A. J. Ingram, owner.

Fifty-first Street, north side, 350 feet west of Third Avenue, three three-story frame flats, 20 by 50; Julie Bassler, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 8.

BROADWAY, 560 to 566, 3, 5, 94, 96, 374 to 378; Prince St, 70½ to 80½; Wall St, 67; Pine St, 3 and 5; 6th Av, 416 to 426; Bowery, 277, 189, 279; Dey St, 24; block 1st Av, Avenue A, 4th, and 5th Sts; King St, 28, 30, 36, 40, 44, 56, 58, 62; 5th Av, s w corner 33d St, 108x450; 24th St, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 375x98.9, Avenue A, n w corner of 14th St, 206.6 ft to 15th St x294; 35th St, 3, 5, and 7 West; 33d St, n s, 95 ft e of 5th Av, 125x98.9; Avenue A, n w corner 15th St, 103.3x394; Boulevard, s w corner of 95th St, 164.7x125x 162.6x125; 58th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; 7th Av, n w corner of 149th St, 199.10 ft to 150th St x704.4 ft to 8th Av; 8th Av, w s, 26 ft s of 149th St, 25.9x100; Boulevard; Philip Kissam and others, trustees of William Astor, to John J. Astor transfer of trust..... $1

SUFFOLK ST, 71; Rosa Levy and others to Jacob Muglosky and another, ex property..... 4,300

MOTT ST, e s, 158.11 ft n of Spring St, 24.10x94; Elizabeth Lynch to George J. Kenny and another..... 27,500

ELM ST, 22 to 26; Samuel F. Vernon and another, trustees of Samuel Vernon, to Samuel E. Vernon and others 1

82D ST, s s, 262.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x102.2; Adele B. Miranda to Felix Brown..... 1

6TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 15x 100; Bertha and Joseph Grosner to John F. McKeon..... 1

NATHALIE AV, e s, Lots 24 to 27, map of Anthony estate, 100x125; George W. Palmer and wife to New-York T. Layette, one-half part. 1

3D AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 89th St, 25x 110; Gertrude R. Waldo to Herbert T. Dunn 23,000

CRESTON AV, e s, 586.3 ft n of Willesley St, 80.1x13.2x101x22.4; Martin Simons and wife to Bernard Metzger 300

74TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 30x65.2; Phebe C. Rapelye to Ewen McIntyre..... 1

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of Travers St, 48.2x89.9x48.5x88; Eliza M. Kiernan to Adrain F. Kiernan.... 1

KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 569.7 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.4; Frank B. Mesick and wife to Harry C. Cornwell 1,500

97TH ST, 155 East; Harris Lusher and wife to Alexander Haft..... 19,000

ATTORNEY ST, 100, The Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors of Abner Bartlett to Aaron Cohn 68,100

CROSBY ST, 115; James H. Bartholomew and wife to David W. Dazian. 1

89TH ST, s s, 132 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.8; Theodore A. Squier and wife to Holmes & Philbrick.. 22,000

68TH ST, 247 West; Henry Lang to Herman Ahrens..... 1

82D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 56x102.2; Felix Brown and wife to Marcus Bebro..... 90,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, s e corner of 116th St, 26.5x79.3; Henry W. Eaton, referee, to William J. Nicklas 1,000

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100.11x100; George T. Miatt to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 10

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
No Expense Whatever for Examining Title.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

$1,000,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage at 4 per cent. for 5 years, without gold clause.
Expenses one-quarter usual charge on large sums. S. B. ROGERS, 26 Cortlandt St., Havemeyer Building.

120TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue A, 20x99.11; James G. Rowland to Jennie R. Stoeckel..... Gift
114TH ST, 66 West; Leopold Friesen and wife to John Beattie..... 1
MADISON AV, e s, 82.2 ft s of 78th St, 20x97; Catharine Bradley to Forbes Holland..... 1
78TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 18.6 x102.2; Carl Brennecke and wife to Margaret A. Sheehan..... 1
MADISON AV, e s, 31.2 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x100; Forbes Holland to Catharine Bradley..... 1
52D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Timothy Donovan and Rosina W. Da Cunha to Lesley J. Pearson. 26,000
127TH ST, s s, 240.8 ft e of 8th Av, —x99.11x16.8x99.11; James Lucas to Michael Lucas..... 14,500
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 175 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Josephine Frank to Maria Zimmermann..... 1
139TH ST, 639 East; Max C. Baum and wife to Thomas H. Watson, Jr., and another..... 9,000
FOX ST, w s, 120. 4 ft s of Intervale Av, 25x43.1x25x35.1; Anton L. Olsen to Sophia M. Olsen..... 1
LOT 239, map of Anton L. Nysse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Catharine Baird 1,075
UNION AV, e s, 249 ft n of 165th St, 25x175; Theodore Young to Jennie Young 1,800
134TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Nicholas Witschen to Emma C. Witschen 1

Recorded Mortgages.

AHRENS, Herman, to Henry Lang; n s of 68th St, 245 ft e of West End Av, 5 years..... $4,000
BEEHAN, Elizabeth, to E. H. Canon, trustee; e s, 94 Bathgate Av, 20 ft n of 172d St, 3 years..... 2,300
BABBAGE, Helena, to Meyer D. Rothschild; n s of 103d St, 160 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years..... 20,000
BREIDENBACH, Herman, and others, to George Breidenback and another; 527 East 12th St, 1 year. 750
BANGER, George G., and wife to Abraham Goldsmith; 407 East 69th St, 3 years..... 13,000
SAME to same; 405 East 69th St, 3 years 13,000
BEBEO, Marcus, and wife to Charles F. Bauerdorf, s s of 82d St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand.... 8,000
BAYLES, Helen M., and others to T. L. Carman; n s of 46th St, 156.3 ft w of 9th Av; also interior lot adjoining, 1 year..... 1,300
CORNWELL, Harry E., to F. B. Mesick; e s of Kirkside Av, 569.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 2 years..... 750
COSTIGAN, Martha, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 116th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 15,000
DAZIAN, David W., and wife, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; e s of Crosby St, 144.4 ft n of Prince St, 1 year..... 25,000
DRISCOLL, Nora A., to Catharine Queen; n s of 82d St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 500
DUNN, Herbert T., to Gertrude R. Waldo; e s of 3d Av, 25.8 ft n of 80th St, demand..... 11,000
FALKENMAN, Louis, and another to Henry Haffen; w s of Morris Av, 53.3 ft s of Benson St, 4 years..... 11,500
FARRELL, Nellie G., and another to Sigmund Schneittacker; n s of 3d Av, 50 ft n of 127th St, 5 years..... 3,000
FAY, Margaret A., and others to E. J. Middlebrook; w s of 9th Av, 26 ft n of 16th St, 3 years..... 2,500
GEOGHEGAN, Ellen, and another to Thomas E. Greacen; n e corner of 13th St and Convent Av, 2 years... 20,000
HART, Esther J., to Mary McCurrey; n s of 51st St, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 3,000
JENKINS, Ida L., and others to Bernard Lenahan, trustee; e s of 9th Av, 76.10 ft s of 118th St, 1 year... 4,000
SAME to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n e corner of 117th St and Morningside Av, demand.... 21,830
KASSEL, Jeannette, and others to Morris Kuttner and another; 59 Hester St, 5 years..... 5,000
LUCAS, Michael, to James Lucas; 268 West 127th St, demand..... 12,000
LITTLE, Kate A., and another to John Duer, trustee; s s of 91st St, 302 ft w of Central Park West, installments..... 1,200
MUGLOSKY, Jacob, and another to Esther Dreeben; 71 Suffolk St, 1 year 900
SMITH, John, and another to Susan M. C. Livingston; e s of Park Av, 25.2 ft n of 85th St, 5 years..... 17,500
SCOFIELD, Elizabeth, to Robert E. Deyo, trustee; 128 West End Av, 3 years..... 5,300
SAYLES, Solomon, and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s e corner of 6th Av and 10th St, 1 year 120,000
SCHERR, Henry, and another to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; 1,312 to 1,318 2d Av, 1 year.... 500
SCHAEFER, John, and wife to German Savings Bank; 320 West 27th St, 1 year..... 5,000
TRUDEAU, Hannah W., to Hettie Knox; n w s of Franklin Av, Lot 126, map of Morrisania, 1 year..... 1,761
WHITE, Isaac, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 2d St, 294.5 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years..... 40,000
WIEBKE, Charles, and wife to Robert L. Harrison; s s of Watt St, 250.2 ft e of Varick St, demand.... 300
WHITE, Isaac, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; e s of Lenox Av, 198 ft s of 20th St, 1 year 12,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

ASTEN, Peter O., individually, and another, trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... $4,250
ASTEN, Peter O., to Theodore T. Baylor 1
BUEK, Charles, to Mutual Bank of New-York..... 12,000
BERNECKER, Carl, to Margaret A. Sheehan, (two mortgages)..... 2
CARMAN, Theron L., to Cornelius Doremus 1
HAYWARD, Marg